B.S.A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 249— BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in India 1907.
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Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.
INSURE UNDER OUR ATTRACTIVE SCHEME.
Ideal Family Endowment Policy.
Combining an assurance payable at death with cash payment to the assured during life at very low rates.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all Particulars and forms apply to
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th Oct	RAWALPINDI		16,100
1st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,588
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,588
1st May.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	CHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,274
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Colombo, Australia
10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan, Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan, Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Oct.	VASNA	Basreh via Karachi.
24th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
26th ,,	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
26th ,,	KHANDALLA	Rangoon & Ports.
28th ,,	BANDRA	MERKARA-Karachi Basreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
			Oct,	1 Oct,
Toyooka Maru,	S, Tsuji	7098	20th ,,	30th ,,
Tottori Maru,	G, Masuda	5973	29th Oct,	12th Nov.
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29th ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Hataki	6083	18th Dec.	30th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	258	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20378 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita.	5,751	13 Oct.	25 Oct.
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	0 Oct.	29 Oct.
BorneoMaru	T.Motoshige	5,863	22 Oct.	9 Nov.
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov.	24 Nov

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

"TALLYPATHY"! "YOGASADHAN"!!
OR
"KARANAPISHACHA'!!!
1. Even the wisest are at a loss to understand what ways and methods:—
THE REPRESENTATIVE IN BOMBAY
IN HIS SHORT STAY
OF THE
The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau.
INDORE CITY, C. I.
2. With the help of Physiognomy, Palmistry, Astrology and horoscope if available unveils the events of past, present, circumstances and future like the X-Rays to very clear details, which can not be had from anywhere in the world!
3. In all matters, sudden gains, losses, law suits, examination results, marriage journey, love affairs, diseases and their attacks with dates, months, times to every day events! And in one minute!!!.
PEOPLE ARE REALLY SURPRISED!!
NON-BELIEVERS RAMPANT! ASTROLOGY TRIUMPHANT.
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND STUDENTS
ARE
FLOCKING NIGHT AND DAY!
CHARGES SUITABLE ALL POCKETS
Rs. 1, 3, 5 and 10.
FREE CONSULATION
TO MEMBERS
Paying in advance annually:
3rd Class Rs. 25 complete annual and 8 years' Life Reading.
2nd Class Rs. 50 complete annual and years' Life Reading, in more details.
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Special Rs. 500 and upwards full particulars.
CONSULTING HOURS:
WATSON HOTEL ROOM 111, BOMBAY
8 to 10 a.m.
8 to 10 p.m. and
12 to 5 p.m. on Holidays.
AND
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING,
2nd floor, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
12 to 5 p.m.
Bureau's forecasts are world-renowned! It is to your misfortune if you miss the opportunity!

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually, since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas pe month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Masagaon, Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over — Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed — Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund:
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India.
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajpur, Naiwada No. 7140/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. AHIKURY & DEEN DOYAL, Shikhar Bazar, Hyderabad, (Deccan).
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 286/1c, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur, Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY.)
"B. C. P. W."
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA - BITTER TONIC
,, of NEEM - for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. - for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,
DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA
BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
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Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

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CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our barges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—(1) A CLERK, knowing English, Marathi, Kanarese and experienced in grain and seeds business, (2) experienced TUTOR to coach up a boy in Third Standard for 2 hours: Apply GOVINDJI BHARMAL, Dana Bunder, Clive Street.
A R2009

WANTED—A B.Sc. or a B.A. with Physics and Chemistry for the Coronation High School, Mangrol; one knowing cricket will be preferred; apply sharp stating the least salary expected to. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A R2026

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Bright and Airy Offices of different dimensions in Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate. Rent from Rupees Fifty per month. Apply PROPRIETOR on the premises.
C R2022

TO LET.—For any community, airy and well ventilated FLATS of summit Building, situated on Tardeo, Forjett Street with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70-80-90 and Rs. 100 p.m. Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSEY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R1952

EDUCATIONAL.

EGR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1850

PROFESSION.

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R. Ghatkopar.
P R2024

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wadgow St., Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED STAFF for Dyeing and Bleaching Factory. Apply with certificate to Box No. 300. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for Railway, Postal and Government service, CANDIDATES for training as Signallers and Telegraphists. Railway fare paid. Apply for Rules with 2 annas stamp to—T. W. HIGHER, Dy. Supdt. Govt. Telegraphs, Retd., Post Box 46, Delhi
A R2027

WANTED—An Experienced COMMISSION BUYING AGENT for Oil Seeds and Country Produce for export against our orders. Apply with terms and particulars of experience, etc. to THE GANGA COMMERCIAL AGENCY (India) LTD., Egerton Road, DELHI. London Office: Lloyds Avenue, E. C. 3.
A R2019

WANTED—An expert CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Mill in C. P. having long experience, able to control labour, overhaul machinery and give good production. Only those possessing the above qualifications need apply before 31st instant with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 1023, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2005

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose 2/- stamp. Hawai College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PIG LEAD—Buyers interested in above please apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 24213

FOR SALE—Excellent Brown Genuine Leather Officers' Marching BOOTS with Rubber Heels, all sizes, Rs. 10: Brown Brogue Shoes, Rubber Heels, Rs. 10: Superior White Canvas Tennis Shoes, Rubber Heels, Rs. 6: Brown Canvas Holdalls, 6 by 3 feet, Rs. 15: Brown Canvas Soiled Linen Bags, 3ft. by 1½ft., with lock, Rs. 6. Apply G. I. EQUIPMENT DEPOT, Mhow.
T R2018

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—100 South America, 100 Roumania, 100 Czecho-Slovakia Rs. 1/15 each; 50 Greece, 50 Jugo Slavia, 50 Turkey, 50 Bulgaria Rs. 1/2 each. All different. Price lists free. PETER DE SOUZA, Jhansi.
L R2003

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1927

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE MACHINES—Simple and economical Ice Machines with latest improvements are supplied by B. M. KATPITIA, 46, Homji St. Fort, Post Box 759, Bombay.
K R1697

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5 8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by the Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company for the purchase of the Cement Factory of the above Company, situated at Dwarka in Kathiawar, within the Territories of H. H. The Gaekwar with the necessary plant, machinery and buildings, etc. The Factory consists of two units together capable of turning out about 100,000 tons of Cement per annum. The Offers must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1925, at the latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1925.

A. N. DATAR,
MADHAVJI D. THACKERSEY,
Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company.
C24203

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "INDO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st of October from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claims are requested to send this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL that the Power of Attorney given to Memon Haji Mamad Joosab of Bantva by the Trustees of the minor heirs of the late Seth Alimahomed Mamad Brahmachari of Bantva on 25-5-1925 empowering him to transact business in up-country of the late Seth Alimamad Mamad, has been cancelled on 25-9-1925 by Bai Hava Hajivali Kasam, the guardian and mother of one of the minors named Abdul Satar Haji Abdrehman Alimahomed. This is therefore to inform all that no one should enter into any dealing with the said Haji Mahomed Joosab on behalf of the said late Seth Alimamad Mamad Brahamchari. If in spite of this information, anybody deals with him, we are not responsible for the same.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1925.

Signature—
ABDUL REHMAN HAJI VALLI KASSAM,
The Trustee appointed by Hava Haji Vali Kassam, the mother and guardian of the minor Abdul Satar Haji Abdrehman Alimamad.
R2023

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1677 of 1924.

SHAMJI GIRDHAR & ORS. Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHOMEDALLY ABDULJI & anr. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 5th day of November, 1925, at the hour of five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two and seven-ninth (1762, 7/9) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 322, 84, 207, 690, New Nos. A/12358, A/11987 and with messuage tenement or dwelling houses already standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward Nos. 2218 (5), 2218 (6) and 2220 and Street Nos. 1214 (d), 1114 (e) and 1216 and on which premises are situate at and on the South side of Fergusson Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Narayen Mahadeorao Dange and partly by the property of Fredrik B. Stratton, on or towards the West by the property of the said Deharamji Hajibhoy Warden and Peerrozsha Cawasji Bamji, on or towards the North by the said Fergusson Road and on or towards the south by the property of the said Fredrik B. Stratton.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24217.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 3684.
9-10-25.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

No. 3688.
13-10-25.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits (estate and effects) of AHMED CURMALLY JANMAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

HUSSEIN AHMED CURMALLY JANMAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at New Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 6th day of October, 1925.
Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24318

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24027.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 25TH OCTOBER 1925, AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.) AT THE BUNGALOW OF SHETH ISHWARLAL OPPOSITE IMPROVEMENT TRUST OFFICE NEAR KING'S GARDENS MATUNGA (G. I. P. RY.)

Auction sale of specially made to order by well known manufacturers solid teak and Black Wood latest type household highly polished Drawing, Dining and Bed Room complete Furniture, one specially made to order complete Dinner Set of Silver plated spoons forks and knives for 12 persons, Rich Glass Silver and plated ware etc. One Chevrolet Motor Car in running order, on SUNDAY the 25th October 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneer will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made to order by well known makers solid teak and black wood richly carved highly polished drawing dining and bed room furniture including Dining Table, Dining Arm chairs, Meat safe Dumbwaiters, Drawing room rich velvet and Tapestry lined complete suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, marble top table, centre table, Flower Vases mirror back full size side board Cabinets, Corner Cabinets, Jardineer stand, ward robes, dressing and washing Tables, Book stand chess and plain Teapoys, Umbrella stands Arm and armless chairs, wall brackets, wall Clocks, one case of specially made to order complete Dining set of Silver plated spoons and forks and knives for 12 persons, rich glass plated and Chinaware, etc.

One Chevrolet Motor Car 4 cylinder in working order.

Property of a Private Gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S STAR OF INDIA PRINTING PRESS GOODS AT NAKHODA MOHOLLA STREET, PYDHOWNI.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estates and effects of Ardeshir Burjorji Dubash Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the said Insolvent's Printing Press in Kothari Mansion at Nakhoda Moholla Street, Pydhowni the following:—

Paper and card board cutting machines by Krause, Printing Machine by Jardin, English and Gujerati Types with cases, Sterio Blocks, Copying Press, Tables, chairs, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & COY. will on TUESDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri cotton depot by order of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Coy. and on account of the concerned.

34 full pressed bales (A & B quality) Uganda cotton lying at Sewri in godown No. H.—106.

AT 4-40 P.M. (S. T.)

At Sewri in godown No. J—137.

1 full pressed bale Uganda cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CAROLL ROAD NEAR ELPHINSTONE ROAD RAILWAY STATION AND SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4265 of 1924 (Abdul Tyab Esmailjee Masani vs. Bujanboo) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the following date and time:—

Property at Caroll Road on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on the Northern side of Caroll Road, admeasuring about 306 square yards and registered under Collector's Old No. 616 New No. 2/11971, new Survey No. 3/2647 Cadastral Survey No. 836 of Lower Parel Division and by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2475, 247(4) Street Nos. 3 and 8 and bounded on the East by a public passage on the west by Tulsi pipe road on the north by the property of Haji Husein Noormahomed and on the South by the Caroll Road.

Property at Santa Cruz on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Government non-agricultural land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house lying at Santa Cruz admeasuring about 1336 square yards forming part of Survey No. 97 of Bandra and Nos. 58, 59 of Danda and bounded on the East by a fence and beyond the fence by the B. B. & C. I. Rly. lines on the West by a private passage on the North by plot No. 5 and on the South by plot No. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Receiver's attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE GAZETTE.
TIME, 6, 8, & 10 P. M.

Grand Musical Concert
BY
Miss GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA.
GOLD and DIAMOND MEDALIST
Famous for her Gramophone Records
ON
SATURDAY 24th October. 1925
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
AT
BALLIWALA GRAND THEATRE
(TARDEO.)
Special arrangement for Purdah Ladies.
Booking at the Theatre.
Please Book seats early to avoid disappointment.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME!
FOR DEEPAVALI HOLIDAYS!!
GRAND CHANGE!!

FORTUNE & FOOLS
Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
The Best Social Picture of the Day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
TIME—5, 7 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.
See the admirable acting of the Film Star Miss PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

Cinema Majestic
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO'S.
SUPER PRODUCTION
MAYA BAZAR
OR
VATSALA HARAN

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 31st October, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, articles of clothing books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad-Gauge Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,

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THE WEATHER.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Summary of observations during 24 hours, ending at 8 a. m, of 21st Oct 1925

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr at 8 a.m. inches.	29.958
Above normal	0770
Temperature of Air at 8 a. m.	81.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer at 8 a.m.	77.2 "
Relative humidity of air at 2 a.m.	83%
Extent of cloudy sky at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.3 "
Above normal	3.0
Minimum temperature of Air	79.8 "
Above normal	3.2
Direction of Wind at 8 a. m.	E N E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	136 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.		Oct.	h. m.	ft
Th.	22	1 56	28 5		22	7 43	19 1
		13 47	26 5			19 44	16 0
Fr.	23	9 56	26 8		23	3 19	18 5
		22 11	26 6			15 55	17 7
Sat.	24	11 14	28 4		24	9 10	16 7
		23 39	27 9			21 32	16 8
Sun.	25	3 34	28 9		25	13 23	16 3
		15 14	28 8				15 3
M.	26	6 22	28 4		26	0 51	19 6
		14 45	24 7			14 8	
Tu.	27	7 40	26 7		27	0 54	18 8
		20 8	5 6			14 8	18 6
W.	28	8 39	17 3		28	2 8	18 5
		21 10	26 8			14 56	17 4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 21st October 1925.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st October 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and in defect generally elsewhere. Temperature was almost normal except at Multan, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Vapour in air in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in south Rajputana and damper in lower Sind and northeast Rajputana. Day temperature was almost normal throughout the division; night temperature was higher than usual in Sind only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Dwarka and in defect generally elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both above normal in central Kathiawar and the maximum alone in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.37in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Raipur and in defect at Khandwa. Day temperature was locally above normal; night temperature was almost as usual everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 91deg. 3in. and a minimum temperature of 79deg. 8in., both being 3deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the northwest of the division and in excess locally in east Hyderabad. Day temperature was higher than usual in the former area; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the Central Provinces and southeast Madras. Elsewhere weather has been dry. The only amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.52in. at Negapatam.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in Madras.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th October 1925 issued from Simla.

Local rain is reported from northeast India but elsewhere weather has been generally dry.

The chief amounts were:—Barisal one inch; Burdwan three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF OCT. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure fm 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	1.01	4.40	—0.39	9.78
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.11	5.0	—2.6	7.26
Rawalpindi	..	29.6	32.6	+2.6	34.77
Lahore	..	15.92	15.0	+0.8	19.61
Hissar	..	11.23	11.62	—0.39	14.47
Ambala	..	31.34	23.92	+7.42	30.45
Delhi	..	15.09	22.96	—3.87	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	29.66	24.31	+5.54	26.90
Mainpuri	..	28.1	23.91	+6.25	27.07
Jhansi	0.18	29.90	33.76	—3.86	36.17
Cawnpore	..	41.08	32.12	+8.44	35.92
Allahabad	..	59.16	35.83	+23.4	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	4.17	2.30	+1 87	3.68
Karachi	..	3.40	5.90	—2.50	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	6.48	9.70	—3.22	11.79
Ajmer	..	8.60	18.56	—9.96	20.86
Jaipur	..	11.55	21.88	—1023	24.21
Kotah	..	20.9	26.16	—5.26	28.25
Mount Abu	..	37.02	58.14	—2111	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.96	13.61	—1065	14.86
Dwarka	..	8.70	12.71	—3.96	13.52
Veraval	..	16.76	17.67	—0.91	18.30
Rajkot	..	9.18	26.10	—16.7	26.28
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.33	0.03	—3.70	21.20
Gujarat—					
Surat	..	24.5	39.46	—149.	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	21.8	27.6	—5.8	28.5
Deesa	..	13.0	23.57	—1053	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	23.28	27.48	—4.20	29.19
Indore	..	17.00	30.99	—1399	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	57.72	50.7	+6.76	55.11
Saugor	..	46.38	41 83	+6 52	44.99
Hoshangabad	..	37.84	46.81	—8.41	48.85
Khandwa	..	14.73	27.33	—1.6	29.03
Akola	..	15.66	26 18	—9.19	31.36
Amraoti	..	42.30	29.57	—7 21	33.05
Nagpur	..	63.76	44.11	+9.65	48.97
Chanda	0.37	68.51	47.19	—5.66	51.96
Raipur	..	57.9	45.95	+1195	50.83
Konkan—Bombay	..	47.06	68.8	—207	70.63
Ratnagiri	..	69.04	98.56	—2683	99.96
Mormugao	..	77.00	88 44	—1144	94.96
Karwar	..	116.57	112.76	+2.81	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	12.69	19.8	—7.13	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	16.34	18.8	—2.60	22.35
Poona	..	17.26	22.18	—5.72	27.11
Sholapur	..	22.56	24.49	—1.90	28.45
Bijapur	..	14.83	18.63	—1.70	20.9.
Belgaum	..	40.64	42.34	—1.70	60.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	12.92	24.17	—1125	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	29.07	30.44	—7.37	40.05
Hyderabad	..	28.09	26.73	+1.36	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	..	12705	11218	+1487	125.68
Calicut	..	10371	65.67	+1104	117.10
Cochin	1	67.87	82.10	—1433	114.01
Trivandram	..	58.8	35 69	—2.21	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.17	44.94	28.05	+1691	54.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	33.18	29.41	+3 77	41.64
Bellary	..	11.10	14.00	—2.90	26.41
Cuddapah	..	23.60	22.44	+1.16	31.23
Madras	1.02	19.76	21.97	—2.21	30.74
Bangalore	..	17.11	24.06	—6 89	35.37
Coimbatore	..	8.10	10.04	—1.94	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	16.59	16.72	+0.13	33.15
Negapatam	0.52	8.31	14.99	—6.68	54.38

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 795.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 855.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 840.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112½
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 164.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 215.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84-3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 109.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.30.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Oct. 20.

Tele. Transfers 6 3/16 firm.
Bar Gold 24-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 15/16 quiet.

London, Oct. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent. 43¼.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 15/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 13/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 1st October, 1925.
Bars sold £81,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 21.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s	1/6 7/16.
Fcs. Demand	775
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	164
Shanghai	215
Japan	112½
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.09
Christania	23.48
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.13

New York, Oct. 20.

Demand Bills 48387.

London, Oct. 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 109.50.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.32½
Exchange on London in Italy 121.42.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90 £87 + 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £102½ unchanged
Conversion Loan £75 7/8 + 1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £102 1/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 p. c. £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. 55 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 51 nominal unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 5/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57½ — 1/8.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13816.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4¼.
Rentes 5 per cent. 14¼.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, October 21.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-1-8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1¼ per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 2-1/2 to 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market slightly steadier.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent

BULLION.

Bombay, October 21.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74-5-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-2-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-14-0.

London, October 20.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-15.
Silver forward d. 32-13.

TONE OF SILVER.

China sold cash: bought forward. India was seller at higher rate. We do not expect much further decline.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, October 21.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.
5 per cent War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-10.
5 per cent Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95.12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99.6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930 Rs. 103-9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 104-14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-12.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Weak, no buyers.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 21.

Ready:—21/3/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/3/8. At 6 p.m. 21/3/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 21.

Ready:—74/6.
Vaidya Kartak:—Opening 74. Highest 74-2-6. At 6 p.m. 74-2-0.
Vaidya Magnar:—Opening 73-12-0. Highest 73-14-6. At 6 p.m. 73-14-0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0-3-0.
Vaidya Magsar:—Opening 1-0-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

U. P. POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The fourth session of the United Provinces Postal and R. M. S. Conference commenced to-day. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Swarajist M. L. A. presided. Mr Gulab Singh Kapur, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and expressed gratitude to Sir B. N Mitra and Sir Geoffrey Clarke, late Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. Ranga Iyer emphasised the need for organisation and advised the delegates to pursue constitutional methods because resort to direct action would land them in misery. But they must be prepared for the worst. They had to be vigilant not only under the present Government but also under any other Government that might take its place. For, had not labour been exploited in self-governing countries. Referring to Sir B. N. Mitra's difficulty regarding finance to meeting legitimate demands of postal employees Mr. Ranga Iyer said: If more than a crore of rupees could be found at less than a moment's notice to fatten a handful of foreigners in the most overfed service in the world could not an attempt be made to find double that amount for the lakhs of starving children of the soil in the most underpaid and overworked of the services"

To Escape NIGHT CHILLS YOU MUST TAKE PEPS

SUDDEN colds and chills and deadly lung troubles like pleurisy and pneumonia are always lurking in the night air; therefore never venture far without Peps.

Peps have an invigorating, antiseptic and fortifying action on the whole breathing system. As the tablet dissolves in the mouth, it gives off potent volatile fumes, instantly bathing the throat, chest and lungs with a powerful curative and germicidal influence. In this swift direct way, Peps remove germ mischief in the throat or breathing passages; they dispel soreness, inflammation and irritation, and end coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, influenza, bronchial asthma, etc.

Peps are an invaluable medicine in all climates, but especially so where great extremes of night and day temperature and dangerous infections from the air, threaten danger to the lungs. Be sure and get a bottle of PEPS to-day!

Re. One per bottle of medicine vendors everywhere or direct from agents: Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; E. M. Shahani & Co., Karachi; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon; or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon, Burma, etc. JP 3/6

PEPS DEFEND THE THROAT & LUNGS

NEARING FEVER POINT

In a hot tropical climate it is essential to keep the blood cool and the nerves steady to combat against the prevelant tendency to feverishness. The ill effects of hot weather, impoverishing the blood give rise to Uric Acid and similar ailments, which can only be successfully remedied by the use of "KUTNOW'S" Powder.

"KUTNOW'S" Powder is a pleasant and delightful revitaliser for the alimentary system, it banishes Headache and Lassitude immediately, and feverishness gives place to a feeling of rejuvenation and renewed health. You cannot keep fit without "KUTNOW'S" in a hot climate.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

Get a bottle to-day from all Stores and Bazaars.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:
FRAMJEE & SONS,
14/16, Green Street,
FORT ..... BOMBAY.

Young Blood.

"When I was a boy," says Grandpa—and then his eye twinkles because he is *still* a boy as all the world knows. You too can keep the high spirits and energy of youth whatever your age may be. There is no difficulty and no mystery about it. You only need to start the Kruschen habit of the "little daily dose."

Kruschen Salts keep your blood clear of all waste matter, and brace up the whole system with the vigour and energy of youth. Don't think that Epsom or Glauber will do just as well. They are only single salts, but Kruschen contains six salts—every one of them necessary for healthy life.

Take a "little daily dose" of Kruschen in your first morning cup of tea or coffee, and you will feel yourself growing younger every day. The cost is less than an anna a week, for one bottle lasts over three months.

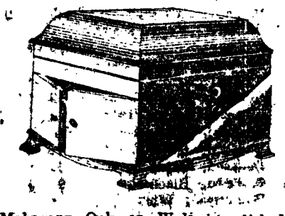
Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.

Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

PRIMAPHONES.

SPRING WINDING MODEL



Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm. Imperial Soundbox. Allwood floating Horn.

MODEL NO. 104, Rs. 100.

Illustrated Catalogue on request.

Sole Importers and Distributors,

BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,

320-22, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Release! for the PRISONERS of PAIN

The agonies of Rheumatism, the tortures of Neuralgia, the stabbing pains of Backache, the horror of Gout, the achings of Sprains and Strains are so many prison bars shutting the sufferers from light and life. The key to freedom lies in

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

It is the World's Best Remedy for these ills because it has attained world-wide success for forty-years in the cure of all Aches and Pains. Thousands of grateful users have testified to its efficacy.

Always keep a bottle handy. — It is sold everywhere.

(11-L-25)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 21.

To-day Reuter reported 8 points up to 11 points down in New York futures. The market eased on hedge celling. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 3 points higher.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D/- 20th instant (5-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Despite heavy and killing frost reported in many sections the market meets too much actual on advances for advances to last. Whilst consider prices fairly reasonable look for further easing until more crop is placed."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 20th instant as under:—

"In view of reported frost damage in the West market action disappointing."

The American markets latterly show a scalping movement and we consider it likely that they will fluctuate around their present level until the announcement of the next Bureau Report due on 26th instant. Notwithstanding reports of killing frost the last few days, there has been a sufficient amount of hedge selling to prevent prices to advance.

The local market, on the other hand, continues to rule steady but with the absence of any enquiry from Exporters, premiums for early deliveries have gone down considerably.

Owing to a slight setback reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 412 1/2 and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at the same rate. Bazar Operators were moderate buyers but their offerings were absorbed by Commission Houses. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 412/- and closed steady at Rs. 412½. Commission Houses were moderate buyers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 391 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 392/- on Brokers and Bazar Operators buying. Selling by Commission Houses caused prices to decline to Rs. 391/- and the market closed at Rs. 391 1/2. Bengal January opened at Rs. 347 1/2 and closed at Rs. 345 1/2. Commission Houses and Exporters were sellers.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday with nominal demand. Shippers were buying new lots of Bengals and Khandesh. Some business was done for fifteenth November delivery for Khamgaon-Akola at Rs. 25/- premium over Oomra January rate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Fully Good Broach April-May 412 1/4.
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. 345 1/2.
Fully Good Bengal March 347 nominal.
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. 391 1/4.
Fine Oomra March 392.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Bombay, Oct. 21. F. Good.	Good.
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab	380	370

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Fully Good Broach April-May	412
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	346
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	391

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	390	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	370	365
Bengal F.G. M.G.	350	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Punjab Americans M. G.	440/50	445
Wardha-Hingi, Fine M.G.	400	430
Nagpur Fine M.G.	400	430
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	420
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	390	420
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	375	180
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	375	405
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	390
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	435
Broach Fully Good M.G.	430	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	390
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	382
Dharwar S. G.	430	.....
Compta M.G.	420/30	.....
Westerns M.G.	400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M.G.	460/80	.....

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratlal & Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, received from Messrs. A. Norden and Co. a cable is as under:—

"In view of reporting frost damage in the West, market action disappointing."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 21

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	—	1,429	2,454
Central India	—	6,405	93
Barsi and Nagar	—	1,105	2,102
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	197	205
Berar	—	3,642	3,467
Central Provinces	—	1,913	1,554
Total Oomras	..	14,691	10,075
Dholera	365	4,222	1,105
N.W. Provinces	—	4,367	21
Rajputana	—	1,137	111
Sind-Punjab	168	3,412	4,821
Broach	—	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	6	10,913	3,628
Westerns-Northerns	—	4,983	2 965
Ceconada	—	1,105	706
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	5,681	3,563
Persian	—	639	512
American	—	1 8	—
Egyptian and African	..	15,525	10,210
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	..	1,737
Total	539	66,912	40,25

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 13th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,728	47,302	14,870
Japan & China	900	36,638	8,145
Coast Ports	—	1,185	2,949
Up-country by Rail	—	844	2,629
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	5,938	4,13
Total	2,628	91,737	1,10,631

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Oct. 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	539
	Cwts.
Wheat	13,044
Linseed	1,938
Rape, etc.	305
Gingellyseed	957
Poppyseed	93
Groundnuts	10,867
Castorseed	3,572
Rice	7,768
Myrabollams	160
Cottonseed	7,261
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	3,880
Juwar	432
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	5,778
	Tons.
Coal	1,943

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	500
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard (good inquiry)	11.55d.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	24.10d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	20.88
Do. do. Mar.	21.18
Do. do. May	21.37
New York Noon Call Jan.	20.85
Mar.	21.15
May	21.30
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	20.91
Mar	20.89

Liverpool closes at 4-45 p.m. on Monday, 26th October.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	11.36 + .10.
Nov.	11.21 + .11.
Dec.	11.27 + .12
Jan.	11.27 + .11.
March	11.32 + .10.
May	11.39 + .12.

EGYPTIANS.

Nov.	20.55 — .65.
Jan.	19.65 — .05.
March	19.70 — .05.
	London, Oct. 19.
Exchange Belgium	106.25.
Exchange Athens	367.50.

Cuban Sugar 10 Oct. sellers.
Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	21.75 — .20.
Nov.	20.40 — .20.
Dec.	19.95 — .15.
Jan.	19.55 — .15.
Feb.	19.55 — .15.
March	19.55 — .20.
April	19.50 — .20.
May	19.50 — .20.
June	19.45 — .20.
July	19.45 — .20.
Aug.	19.40 — .20.
Sept.	19.30 — .20

Tone of Manchester market firm large cloth inquiry fair turnover.
Tone of yarns firm improved demand.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	11.26 unchgd.
Nov.	11.10 unchgd.
Dec.	11.15 unchgd.
Jan.	11.16 unchgd.
Feb.	11.17 + .01.
March	11.23 + .01.
April	11.24 + .02.
May	11.30 + .03.
June	11.25 + .03.
July	11.26 + .04.
August	11.20 + 05.
Sept.	11.15 + .05.
Oct.	11.10 + .06.

Tone:—Barley steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Scinde, "Good"	8.75.
Scinde, "Fully Good"	9.15
Scinde, "Fine"	9.55
Bengal, "Good"	8.85
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.25.
Bengal, "Fine"	9.65
Oomra, "Good"	9.55
Oomra "Fully Good"	9.95
Oomra, "Fine"	10.35
Broach, "Good"	9.90
Broach, "Fully Good"	10.30
Broach, "Fine"	10.70

AMERICAN MARKETS. COTTON.

New York, Oct. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 60000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 20000
Day's Exports to Continent 12000
Futures at New York Jan. 20.90 — .07
Mar. 21.20 — .05
May 21.32 — .11
July 20.90 unchanged.
Spot Cotton at New York 22.15 + .10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 21.13 — .07
Tone of Spot Cotton:—
Futures at New Orleans Jan 20.91 — .09
Mar. 20.88 — .09
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/16
Demand Bills 4.83.87
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 71 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 20.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York Jan	20.90 — .07
Mar.	21.20 — .05
May	21.32 — .11
July	20.90 unchanged.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool Oct	11.26 unchanged
Jan.	11.16 unchanged.
Mar.	11.23 + .01
May	11.30 + .03

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 20.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 48/9 J/F sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs. 50/6 J/F sellers.
Tone:—Firmer quiet.
Australian 51/6 D/J sellers firmly held.
Choice White Karachi 53 O/N nominal.

London, Oct. 20.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 48¼ Oct. value.
Tone.—Opened quietly sellers reserved and better New York quotations closed firm and dearer moderate business.
—Ribbed smoked sheets 48¾ paidbuyers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 21,—6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail-Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 13 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 2 0
Poppyseed, White		13 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowrased		10 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 15 0
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 4 9	
Linseed, May	12 10 3	

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 20.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Opened firm harder to buy closed about steady.
£18.1/2 O/N sellers.
£18 J/F. sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay £8 N/D sellers quiet.
Castorseed Bombay £ 19 7/8 O/N sellers inactive neglected
Linseed Bombay £21 3/4 O/N nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 1/8 O/N nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 3/8 O-N sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £20 3-8 O/N nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19 7/8 O/N nominal.
Tone of rapeseed:—Steadily held.
Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/4 O/N.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20¾ O/N Done. Holders asking higher prices, buyers not disposed to operate.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 38/3 N/D Done. Value 38/3 Jan.-Apl. paid.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 20.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 13/9 Nov/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 13/7 1/2 Jan/Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—13/10 Jan/Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—13/10 3/4 Jan/Mar sellers.
Tone:—Offered cheaper, still nothing doing

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 20.

Karachi Barley 41½ Nov/Dec. sellers.
Tone:—Firmer.
Karachi Barley 36 O/N nominal.

FRTIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

METALS.

London, Oct. 20.

English best Selected Copper £64.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 15/16.
Copper Braziers £78¾.
Yellow Metal £70¼.
Hard Spelter £32 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets £16½.
Tin Block £280 3/8.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, October 21.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 2
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 3
Light-house	No. 6½	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 6
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 9
Do.	No. 20	0 15 0
Do.	No. 32	1 2 6

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustan iNative Merchants Association).

Khadi.

Bombay, October 21.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	0	0
Elphinstone	,,	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	15	0
Jamshed	,,	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	,,	1	3	9
Hindustan	,,	1	4	9
Fasal (Mahal)	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	3	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	3	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	4	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	3	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1	4	3
David Mill	,,	1	3	9
Apollo	per lb.	1	3	9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	3	6
Gold Mohur	,,	1	2	2
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	4	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	2	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	2	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	2	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	2	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	2	6
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	3	3
Century	,,	1	5	6
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	5	0
Century	,,	1	4	6
Jecob E. D.	,,	1	2	3
1386 Tata	,,	3	11	0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	,,	5	8	0
Century	,,	5	8	0
Pearl Pebaney £5	,,	5	10	0
Hindustan No. 902.	,,	5	12	0
Bleached Check:				
Katurehand Mill	,,	6	10	0
Bombay United	,,	6	6	0
Black Check.				
5800 Sholapur	,,	14	6	0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5	6	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	0	0	0
Hindustan	,,	10	2	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	0	0	0
Salita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	2	6
Textile	,,	1	2	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	6
Stripped Sadis Yards 12.				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	0	0	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	15	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	,,	1	6	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	6	0
Chadar Kori Calender.—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	,,	1	3	0

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Oct. 21.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	50
Imperial	500	1422	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	365
Union	78	—	3 1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	7 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28 8
Indian Cement O.	350	—	28 0
Katni Cement O.	100	—	29 8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50 0
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	805
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141 4
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	79
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73 8
Sara Sirajganj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	93
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	132 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	627 8 +D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	87 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	185
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	8 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	490
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93 12
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	58 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	832 8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	880
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100	—	87 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	310
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	480
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	478
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-32	1600
Indian Cotton	125	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	210 x D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	640
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815
Volkart U. P.	500	50	670
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	102 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	376 4
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	93 2
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 6
Bombay Ugands	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	— Sh.	8 —	4 15
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	25	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 + D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	320
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	670
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	88
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	21 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	42 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	11 8
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	580
Jupiter	15	—	4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 14
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	728
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	365
Alliance	100	—	46
Apollo	50	—	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	80	807 8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	10
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	369
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	20y	386 4
Central India O.	100	16 451	4 + D
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	101 4
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	195 0
Currimbhoy	250	—	325
David	500	—	350
Dawn	250	40	570
Damond O.	100	—	11
Ed D. Sassoon United O	10	—	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	257 8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120
Elphinstone O.	100	—	21 4
Emperor Edward	500	—	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	807 8
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	550
Globe	100	—	42 8
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100	—	15
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10378
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	202 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75	80 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	22-8	365
Indian Woollen	50	—	4
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	60
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	8	81 4
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	d 1625 +D
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	15
Madras United	250	15	450
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathoradas	100	—	90
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	98 12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2210
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	210
New Great Eastern	200	10y	273 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75
Pearl	250	12	417 8
Phoenix	100	15	420
Planet	100	—	12 8
Premier	100	—	678
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	22 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9250
Simplex	250	—	48 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	54 6
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	450
Swan	100	60	185
Tata Mill O.	500	—	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	6Cd	1680 +D
Vishnu P.	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	569

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	365	X.D.
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	797-8	810	797-8	807-8
Century	382-8	390	382-8	386-4
Central India	450	463-12	450	461-4 X.D.
Colaba Land	—	—	—	101-4
Crescent	..	..	..	195
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	120
Fazulbhoy	797-8	810	797-8	807-8
Finlay	—	—	—	130
Globe	—	—	—	428
Gokak	—	—	—	101-4
Indian Bleaching	—	—	..	202-8
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	365
Kohinoor	—	—	965	965
Madhowjee	—	—	—	80
Mathuradas	—	—	—	90
Meyer Sassoon	—	—	—	98-12
Mysore	—	—	..	110
New Great	270	276-4	270	273-12
Pabaney	—	—	..	257-8
Pearl	412-8	418-12	412-8	417-8
Phoenix	—	—	..	425
Simplex	—	—	..	98-12
Swadeshi	..	..	..	480
Swan Mills	—	—	—	185
Tata Mill	—	—	—	57-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	—	—	—	102-8
Bombay Steam	..	..	—	88-12
" Tram Co., Ord.	..	..		93-12
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	7-12
Indian Cement	..	—	—	28
Central India Mining	—	—	—	28-8
Katni Cement Ord.	—	—	—	29-8
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	50
Tata Hydro	820	833-12	822-8	832-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..			11-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def				42-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct 21

			Rs.	a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	..	67	14
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	..	86	10
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	..	95	8
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	..	99	5
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	..	99	6
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	..	103	0
6½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	..	105	5
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	..	101	0
5 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	..	101	9
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	..	103	12
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	..	104	4
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	..	105	0
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1965	..	108	14
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974	..	75	12
4 per cent.	Municipal 1874	..	75	0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	..	75	0
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930	..	101	0
3 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49	..	101	8
	" 1954	..	101	15

Tone of Market:—Market dull.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Jute:—Albion 440; Alliance 500; Anglo-India 415; Auckland 240-36; Barnagore 155; Bally 210; Birla 7/8; Belvedere 436; Budge-Budge 405; Caledonian 510; Chapdani 180; Clive 36/4; Craig 5; Cheviot 215; Dalhousie 360; Delta 435; Empire 46/8; Fort Gloster 370; Fort William 336-27; Gondalpara 840; Gourepore 740; Hukumchand 10/8; Hooghly 71; Howrah 37; Kamarhatty 528-23; Kankanarrah 428-26; Kelvin 760; Khardah 440; Kinnison 980; Lansdowne 262-60; Lawrence 594-90; Lothian 320; Naihati 425; National 26/4; New Central 500; Northbrook 50/8; Nudea 50; Orient 175; Presidency 7/8; Reliance 60; Soorah 27; Standard 390; Union 565; Wayerly 7; Hessian 20/10; Jute 118/10.

Cotton:—Dunbar 125; Kishavram Cotton 3;.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/8; I. I. Still 15/8; Marshalls 2/4; Titagar Paper 3/12; Thorney Croft 15 annas; Imperial Conty. 364.

Remarks:—Market open steady closing dull with very small business passing.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, October 21.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass	¾ to 2,	57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 21.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
French Copper	3/4 to ,,	62	8	0
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	10	0
Copper American	1¾	62	10	0
Copper, Americans	2	62	10	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	8	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		74	0	0
Lead, Country		26	8	0
Koge, Brass, Metal	¾

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 23.

The P. and O. s.s. "Ranchi" with English mails of October 8, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 24.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay swimming Club Sports, 3 p.m. sharp.

Co-operators in Conference, Vithaldas Memorial Hall, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 3-30 p.m. Shet Gulabchand D. Javeri to preside.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Oct. 23 (Fri.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 12m.
Oct. 24 (Sat.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 11m.
Oct. 25 (Sun.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m.
Oct. 26 (Mon.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m.
Oct. 27 (Tue.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 9m.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO.—For the three months ending 30th September 1925, the revenue of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, was Rs. 12,15,871/-, expenditure Rs. 6,60,282/-, and net profit Rs. 5,55,589/-.

G. WARD D. C. C.—The meeting of the Council of management will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Congress Office. If the meeting will be adjourned for want of quoram the adjourned meeting will be held the next day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Congress Office.

RECEPTION TO MAHARAJAH OF JODHPUR.—On behalf of Marwari community of Bombay there will be a public meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya, to-day, at 7-30 p.m. sharp, to arrange for public reception and an address to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on his arrival from England on Friday morning. All residents of Rajastan are cordially requested to attend. Rai Sahib Narayandas Shaligram will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.—Fancy Music for to-day (Thursday). One Step, All Scotch; Fox Trot, Oh? Hono; Fox Trot, Temple Bells; Waltz, Susurrun; Fox Trot, What a life; Fox Trot, The Toy Drum Major; Waltz, In Shadowland; Fox Trot, Out of a Million; Fox Trot, Where has my hubby gone; One Step, Stars and Stripes Medley.

A VISIT ROUND MILL AREA.

On behalf of the Purity Mission Society, Messrs. Jhabwala and Venkatrao Rele went round the textile and other industrial areas during the Diwali holidays and they report to say that most of the liquor-shops were absolutely deserted while toddy-shops were slightly visited. Messrs. Jhabwala and Rele visited the shops themselves and found that the sales had fallen to the extent of annas 3 in a rupee. Toddy-shopkeeers were prepared to sell off their stuff at any cost whatsoever so that the price of a bottle had fallen from annas 6 to annas 2 and sometimes even less than that. The representatives had a heart-to-heart talk with drinkers, distributed holy literature to those who could read, advised those who sought advice from them on the present situation. The grain dealers were heard saying that their sales had diminished and that several of their debtors had left the place for up-country and so their loans were in the danger of not being returned. The whole locality was one sad picture of disappointment and dismay. Better times might not resume until after four months hence.

SERIOUS FRACAS IN BELLARY DIST

BELLARY, Oct. 20.

A serious factious outbreak is reported to have taken place at Uttangi in Hadagali Taluk, Bellary District, during a Lingayat procession on Monday evening. The police was compelled to fire on the mob and there were casualties among the police and the mob. Several people were injuried. The Collector of Bellary has left this morning for the scene of affray.—A. P.

CONGRESS INQUIRY IN DACCA MAIL DISASTER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

A Committee has been appointed by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to inquire into the Dacca mail disaster. The Committee will inquire whether any assistance legal or otherwise is necessary for any of the sufferers.—A. P.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You are aware that there is a great controversy going on in the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the question of giving evidence before the Currency Commission. You probably know a lot about it, because you have interested yourself editorially. In this connection as one, who has held that in view of the representation and telegrams sent by the Chamber and the consistent fight which this Chamber has maintained on currency issues for the last six years, I have held the conclusion from the beginning that as a mere matter of self-respect the Chamber should not give evidence before this Commission.

At the same time I strongly disapprove several attempts, which are being made in different places to bring down a man like Sir Purshottamdas, with unsullied public life, into public disfavour. I have got to know of a case in which some person or persons have tried to estrange some good friends of Sir Purshottamdas from him through giving currency to absolute falsehoods. Such tactics must defeat themselves in the end and those who speak in the name of the public must remember that the public is not quite as blind as they imagine. Sir Purshottamdas will undoubtedly be capable of defending himself against any attack, public or private, but in spite of the view, which I hold with regard to the Chamber giving evidence before this Commission, I must raise my voice against the importing of personalities in public controversy and the use of means, which should be regarded as unfair. The public life of Bombay requires that whatever differences of opinion there may be on public affairs, they should be composed by the rule of the majority and on their own merit without dragging in the motives of individuals.—Yours, etc.

MEMBER OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

LADY READING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lady Reading's sudden illness has come with great surprise to all of us and we all must regret it, however opposed we may have been to the tyranny of the bureaucrats. Her Excellency's services to India specially with regard to the maternity and child welfare movements cannot be ignored and every true Indian cannot but find a kind mother in the personality of Her Excellency whose efforts for protecting Indian infants are shining like the sun.

Not only to the infants but going through the services of Her Excellency during the last five years we find that Her Excellency has always been ready to sympathise with the masses and it is on account of her sympathy for the poor and unprotected people that she has very recently donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) for making a protected stand at Simla for the poor Simla coolies, who are often seen without warm clothes in the chilly season of the hills. This is a pretty instance of Her Excellency's sympathy to the poor and the needy.

Her Excellency at the same time have always been helping sufferers and the main causes for the prosperity of the Leprosy Relief Fund are due to the personal attention of Her Excellency; who has donated large sums in this respect and takes special interest in the research work. The so-called fatal malaria fever also engaged the attention of Her Excellency and she was kind enough to make a notable gift of Rs. 5,000 to the Anti-Malaria Reasearch Society in India. These are very recent instances and much more will be found out if ascertained, specially.

Under the circumstances now when Her Excellency is suffering and is going to be operated very shortly it would be a good idea if Indians of all views and opinions arrange for a All-India Prayer Day when Her Excellency will be operated upon.—Yours, faithfully,

S. N. CHOPRA,
Editor, "Swarajya" Delhi.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.	11.24—.02
Nov.	11.08—.02
Dec.	11.16+.01
Jan.	11.17+.01
Mar.	11.22—.01
May	11.29—.01
Oct.	11.09—.01

EGYPTIANS.

January	19.70—.15
	London, Oct. 20.
Exchange Belgium	106.23
Exchange Athens	363.00

Cuban Sugar Oct. Sellers 10/-.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 21st October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.90	20.77 —13	Not Received	
LIVERPOOL	11.16	11.14 —2	11.13	—3

Sewri Market Closing Rate; 412-4-0 Khandi Market Closing Rate; Rs. 412-4-0.

SGT. WALTON DISMISSED.

SEQUEL TO SHOOTING AT GIRL.

We understand that Sergeant W. F. Walton of the Bombay City Police who shot at Kusumbai, daughter of Sub-Inspector N. K. Deshpande, at the Police Quarters, Bhendy Bazar, on Monday night with a Daisy air-gun for firing crackers, has been dismissed from the Police Force by Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police. Kusumbai is progressing towards recovery and her health so far has given no cause for anxiety.

SEQUEL TO CORONER'S CENSURE.

STATION MASTERS DEGRADED

We understand that Dinker Nimbray and G. K. Thorve, station masters of Sion and Matunga respectively who were censured by the Coroner for their callousness in allowing an injured man to die on the railway lines on the 27th ultimo have been degraded by the G. I. P. Railway authorities.

A SEAMAN'S FORGERY.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court disposed of the case in which Felix de Souza, a seaman, was charged with using as genuine a forged certificate in order to procure employment. The accused confessed his guilt and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. H. M. Robottom, deputy shipping master, on whose behalf Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared, alleged in the course of his complaint that the accused was a seaman holding a certificate of service issued at the port of Bombay on October 16, 1914, a duplicate whereof was issed to him on April 15, 1925 by the complainant. The accused was said to have fraudulently altered the remark about character and conduct on the certificate for the last two voyages per the s.s. "Moldavia" and the s. s. "China" respectiveiy. He thus made a false document or part of a document. When questioned by the complainant, the accused admitted that he altered the certificate because he could not get a job with a bad discharge.

The accused who was defended by Mr. D'Cruz, pleader, said that he informed the shipping office that his original certificate was torn and lost and he asked them to give the duplicate. On paying Rs. 10 the office gave him the duplicate. The original certificate contained the remarks G. and D. in the two columns conduct and ability. He altered it to "V. G." for getting a job.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that it was clear from the evidence that the accused altered the remarks in the conduct and ability columns. His Worship convicted him on his own plea as well as on the evidence before him. As to the sentence, he thought he must deal with the accused a bit severely.

If men in accused's position were dealt with harshly in any way there was nothing to prevent them seeking employment elsewhere.

WIFE'S WORRY, CAUSE OF SUICIDE.

At about 7 a.m. on Tuesday Mari Narsoo (35) a Mahar was found hanging on a pole by means of a rope in the stable of Baptist Allis and Co., situate at 15th Kamatipura Lane. The deceased was addicted to drink as his wife had gone insane for the last eight months. He was worried over her.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTY LEADS TO SUICIDE.

At about 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday information was received at the Gamdevi Police Station that the dead body of a Parsi named Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali (50) was lying on the sands at Chowpatty. The police searched the pockets of the clothes of the deceased in the presence of a Panch and a letter written in pencil was found which stated that he "had committed suicide as he was tired of life and that nobody should be harrassed for it, nor should anybody make a sensation in the newspapers". He had also directed that a bag containing his letters should be taken from his friend Phirozsha Jehangir Laher at 130 Balaram Street, Grant Road.

At the inquest held by the Coroner Jal Dhanjibhoy Ghadiali the deceased's brother said that the deceased had a cycle-shop at Lamington Road and was in great pecuniary trouble on account of bad trade and no business. Medical evidence showed that death was due to Eucalyptus poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

KAKORI RLY. DACOITY CASE

INDENTIFICATION PROCEEDINGS.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21.

The identification proceedings of the accused in the Kakori train dacoity case commenced to-day before Mr. Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate. With one exception none of the arrested persons have hitherto been granted bail. One boy accused believed to be below 16 years of age was released on bail yesterday by the order of the Special Magistrate. The remaining accused are kept at three different jails namely fifteen at Lucknow, five at Shahjahanpur and the rest at Benares. Identification proceedings of the accused confined at Shahjahanpur were concluded yesterday. Babu Sitaram, M. L. C. and Pandit Harkaranath, M. L. A. counsels for the defence, were present during the identification parade.

A Shahjahanpur report states that it is believed that all the accused there were identified by some of the witnesses.

Identification proceedings will begin at Benares to-morrow and at Lucknow on the 24th instant.

The remand period expires on the 24th October but it is expected that Police enquiries will not be completed for some time to come. There is now no bar to interviews with prisoners by bonafide relations and counsels and fetters have been removed from every person arrested in connection with this case.

It is understood on reliable authority that two of the arrested persons have already made statement before the Magistrate.—A. P.

MILL-WORKERS' FIRM ATTITUDE.

EXODUS CONTINUES.

The textile industry in Bombay seems to have fallen on evil days, as is evident from the attitude both of the mill-owners and the operatives. The representation of the Millowners before the Governor on Tuesday sounded like the last word in the controversy while the operatives, on the other hand, are as firm as rock, as they have been all all along, and are in no mood of returning to work on the reduced wages. They are bent upon leaving the city for their homes, and with that end in view are taking the wages of September even on the reduced scale. To what extent they are anxious to go away to their homes is demonstrated by the fact of their eagerness to receive wages now which they had declined to do about a fortnight ago. They changed their attitude soon after the Governor's reply to their Deputation last week. In the last two days, the following mills paid their operatives who had declined to receive wages on the 9th instant:—(1) the Framji Petit 709 operatives; (2) the E. D. Sassoon 25; (3) the New City 10; (4) the New Great Eastern 125; (5) the Rache. Sassoon 12; (6) the Jacob Sasscon 400; (7) the Morarji Gokuldas 150; (8) the Moon 150; (9) the Kohinoor 750; (10) the Birla 75; (11) the Premier 262; (12) the Mathradas 253; (13) the Fazalbhoy 426; (14) the Paban 458; (15) the Mohomedbhoy 750; (16) the Pearl 308; (17) the David 380; (18) the Elphinstone 225; (19) the Indian Bleaching 39; (20) the Manecksji Petit 600; (21) the Jamshed 300; (22) the Madhavrao 650; (23) the Asur Virji 300; (24) the Meyer Sassoon 160; and (25) the Cressent 250.

Most of the operatives who received wages were asked by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" as to what they proposed doing and they said they would go home and stay there for three to six months and do some agricultural work rather than work here on starvation wages.

Among the mills that partially worked on Wednesday were: the Kohinoor, the Simplex, the Bombay Cotton, the Presidency, the Turkey Dye Works, the Imperial, the Bomonji Petit, the Bradbury, the Premier, the Fazalbhoy, the Paban, the E. D Sassoon and the Western India, with operatives from 20 to 200, mostly mechanics and bleachers.

PECUNIARY HELP TO STRIKERS.

A PUBLIC APPEAL TO BE ISSUED.

At a meeting of the Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers held on the 20th instant, Mr. N. M. Joshi presided, the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) Resolved that the Committee should undertake the work of giving some help, by way of providing free travelling tickets to such of the workers on strike as are willing to go out of Bombay but have no money to do so and also of giving other financial relief to a limited number of the workmen who are most afflicted.

(2) Resolved that the Bombay Government be requested once again to give facilities to the workmen to go to their villages by granting free passages.

(3) Resolved that the Committee should issue a public appeal, for funds for helping the textile workers on strike, to the public and to the labour and non-Labour organisations in the country and that an appeal should also be sent to the English and International Labour Organisations requesting them to send some financial help to the Bombay Workers.

A RUPEE FUND PROPOSAL.

A Sub-Committee is also appointed to go round the mill area to render assistance to the deserving operatives. They also propose to start a Rupee Fund to assist the operatives to go to their villages.

CYCLONE IN RANGOON.

INFLICTS HEAVY DAMAGES.

RANGOON, Oct. 21.

Details received in official quarters regarding the recent cyclone in Rangoon show that considerable damage was done, especially on the river. Twenty-seven cargo boats and two steam launches were driven over the river training wall and the channel buoys marking the well were dragged out of position. The brigantine Seikgyi dragged her anchors and drifted half a mile up the river Hlaing while the river Schooner Wavelet dragged foul of the brig Delhi, both sustaining damage. One cargo boat was sunk alongside s.s. "Burma" off the betataung fixed moorings and two cargo boats were sunk off the Thompson Street jetty. Fifty or sixty squared logs adrift in the harbour damaged and sank many small fishing boats and sampans and several small boats were swamped and broken up on the foreshore on the Rangoon side of the river. One cargo boat was sunk alongside s. s. "Nurjahan" off the South Betataung fixed moorings and several harbour launches suffered considerable damage. Several paddy gigs were also sunk and stranded in the harbour and the steam launch Tapoda was sunk off the Keighly Street jetty. The Government motor launch Ruby was torn from her river moorings and grounded while a fishing boat off the Sinmalike foreshore sank, an occupant Mg Po Hmyin being drowned. Many sampans also broke loose and drifted up the river. Four small huts were blown down at Kambe and many trees were uprooted in Rangoon and suburbs.—A. P.

THE SECOND SERENADE.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Last evening, Prof. Maximilien Langsner gave a fine display of psychic experiments, embracing all orders of intelligence. We have commended before on the capacity of Prof. Maximilien as a thought reader of eminence, and so we proceed to give our remarks on the night show when the "Serenaders" staged their second programme.

The performance was good and the moan about "Show me the way home" was heard only late at the hour of parting. It must be said that the first hit of the "Serenaders" was better than the second, and the subdued criticism about the speed of the Orchestra bore fruit.

The "Fun item" was uproariously amusing when Harry Leeds sang on the prudence of the man who was beset by two ladies. The comedian proposed a scheme of equal participation amidst the shout of men and the scream of ladies. The farce of the shortened trousers kept the house in great humour and "Dapper Dan" had a fair amount of patience to draw upon. The "Anti-love Society" was a circus-scream in which Harry Leeds came out well. Incidentally we would remark that we have seldom seen a show in which the chiefs work so strenuously as Hugh Huxham and Tireless Edith. As both have a durable constitution, the advantage of over-work is all in favour of the audience. "Ave Maria" supplied a thrill of religious emotion, with Edith trailing the habiliments of a Nun. Except as a matter of fibrous exertion, we are not disposed to applaud "Over the Garden Wall"; it can be done by grown-up children who are a trifle immodest. "Bare-foot Days" reminded one of nursery triumphs, but it was only in the "Voice Trial" that Harry Leeds could again display his talent as a miserable beggar in duled to sing. Awful voice he had, but speaking of dissonance, we would mention a good word in favour of the pianist who gave classic numbers in his own name.

The show is fine for the money and for the Autumn-start. The next change of programme is on Monday.

HEDJAZ QUESTION.

MAULANA M. ALI NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

LUCKNOW, October 20.

At a public meeting held to-day at Rafiam, Lucknow, this evening with Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman in the chair, Maulana Mahomed Ali tried to speak on the Hedjaz question. A supporter of Ibn Saud had preceded the Maulana and the audience hooted Mahomed Ali down and inspite of repeated attempts by the President they refused to listen to the Maulana. The President therefore dissolved the meeting. Among those present were Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Maulana Mahomed Ali left Lucknow for Delhi to-night.—A.P.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ATTITUDE REGRETTED.

TAMIL NADU SWARAJ PARTY'S RESOLUTION.

A general meeting of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party was held on Saturday when Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayangar presided. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"This meeting desires to place on record its entire condemnation of the action of Mr. S. B. Tambe in accepting the office of the Member of Executive Council of the Central Provinces Government from the Crown and condemns such action not only as a breach of discipline of the Swarajya Party of which he was a member at the time, but also as a violation of the pledge given by him to the Party and to the electorate."

"This meeting of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party notes with surprise and regret the statements made to the press by Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar in regard to the action of Mr. Tambe and is of opinion that the principles and programme of the Party preclude the acceptance of any office in the gift of the Government".

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

In the share market jute shares opened strong on a firm gunny market. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/10, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/13, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/4, do 1927 101/5, do 1930 103/10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 364.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 56/8, Kalighat Falta Light Railway 65, Mayurbhanj Railway 49, Sara Serajganj Railway 73.

Cotona:—Kesoram 2/14.

Jutes:—Alliance 502/8, Auckland 242, Barnagore 150, Budge Budge 400, Clive 36/10, Fort William 332, Gourepore 744, Hooghly 69/8, Howrah 37/4, Hukumchand 10/4, Kamarhatty 531, Kankinarrah 426/8, Lawrence 590, Lansdowne 262/8, National 25/10, Northbrook 50/14, Presidency 7/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 2/14, Baraboni 7/14, Bengal 500, Burrakur 22/4, Central Kurkend 19/12, Ghurulia Annas 10, Equitable pref 68, Nazira 11/12, New Beerbhoom 27/8, North West 28/12, Union 17/8.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref 10, Indian Iron and Steel 17, Marshall and Co 3, Titaghur Paper 3/14.

Tea Companies:—Banarhat 528, Bishnauth 32, Central 84, Dufflaghur 16, Grah R 17/12, Hasimara 41/12, Jutlibari 17/4, Killing Valley 35, Loobah 15/8, Namburnadi 12/4, Sapoi 23/6.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling six and seven thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 21.

S.S. Indo Maru Takada Kobe.

LOADING.

Oct. 21.

Steamer Snowden for Antwerp.
Steamer Merkara for Antwerp.
Steamer Toyooka Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of London for Liverpool.
Steamer Bandra for Busreh.
Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Sikh for Java.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

Bombay, October 21.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Drachenfels 2879, Antwerp, N.F. L. Edward.
2 Rawalpindi, London 24/10, P & O S N Co.
4 Chybassa, N.F. 24/10 M M & Co.
4 Elysia, Liverpool, 23/10, Graham T Co.
6 Laconia Trieste 21/10 T. T Co.
7 Takala, N.F., N.F. M M & Co
Pilsna, Trieste, 1/11 L T C.
8 Japan, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
12 Clan Urquhart Dunkirk, 28/10, J F Co.
14 Ethel Reddiff Hull, N.F. L Edward.
15 Arcturees New York N F Volkert Bro.
16 Khanjala Durban, 28/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Othello, Karachi 21/10, J F Co.
2 Bandra Busreh 21/10 M M Co.
5 Jalatarang N. F. N.F. S S N Co.
9 Honolulu Maru Kobe 25/10 O S Kaisha
10 & 11 Hareshield, N.F. N.F. M M Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

A Gambada, N.F. 26/10 M M Co.
H Ormara, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
F Jehangir Jeddah 28/10 T M Co.
K Jalapalaka Nr. N.F. S S N Co.
M Dalgonna, N.F., N.F., M M Co.
M Nordmark N F. N.F. L Edward.

IMPORT.

S. S. Ridderkerk from Hamburg, Agents, —E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

From Hamburg:—96 cases iron ware, 12 cases empty glass bottles, 12 cases cotton goods, 20 cases tannic acid, 22 cases Berlin wool, 29 cases hard ware, 18 cases wire netting, 12 cases E'ware, 12 cases playing cards, 22 cases leonic goods, 50 cases slate pencils, 21 cases tin hollow ware, 636 bales paper, 63 bales motor car parts, 75 bales newspapers, 85 cases electric sparklers, 28 cases locomotive boilers, 12 cases brushes, 26 cases tyres, 40 rings tyres, 20 cases paraffin liquid, 80 barrel China clay, 18 barrel steel balls, 18 cases hollow glass, 10 cases cutlery, 215 drums chloride of magnesium, 20 drums bisulphide of soda, 115 cases glass bangles, 20 d/bag soda ash, 60 d/bag salt, 20 casks salt, 38 casks sugar of lead, 40 crates glass bottles, 29 cases woollens, 17 cases art silk.

From Antwerp:—185 cases window glass, 63 cases paving tiles, 13 cases plate glass, 35 cases colour, 13 cases cotton thread, 20 cases old files, 12 cases cotton piece goods, 100 casks red lead, 754 casks China clay, 160 crates E'ware tiles, 1,460 pieces steel joists, 247 pieces steel angles, 200 bags Booker wall tiles, 2,983 peces steel bars, 352 bundles steel sleepers, 100 peces steel plates, 245 peces steel piping, 375 cases glass ware, 214 d/bag nitrate of soda, 10 cases art silk fancis.

From Rotterdam:—408 bales straw boards, 100 cases beer, 62 cases wine, 33 cases pipe fitting, 50 cases canned salmon, 50 cases E'ware, 64 cases iron locks, 37 cases cotton velvet, 38 cases nails, 11 cases metal polish, 29 cases confectionery, 500 cases vegetable fat, 500 cases vegetable products, 297 cases chemicals and medicines, 38 cases copper tubes and sheets, 43 cases art silk trimings, 40 cases dry cells, 75 cases chicory, 78 cases lamps, 98 cases cotton and woollens, 460 cases schnapps, 193 cases gin, 10 bales wool, 47 bales blankets, 525 bales paper, 406 cases cheese, 250 bottles acetic acid, 25 bales corks, 100 bales paper washers, 400 rolls paper washers, 54 casks old files, 14 casks fitting, 36 bags aluminium sulphate, 45 d/bag sulphate alumina, 45 bag sulphate of alumina, 225 casks sulphate of alumina, 160 pieces tubes, 43 pieces iron plates, 332 pieces steel plates, 50 pieces steel boiler tubes, 20 bundles steel boiler tubes, 400 bundles circular plates, 500 bundles steel sheets, 59 bundles fish plates, 103 bundles fittings, 27 cases fittings, 86 pieces fittings, 1,176 pices rails, 130 bags rivets, 144 bags farina, 60 d/bag farina, 600 d/bag caraway seed, 100 bags caraway seed, 263 kegs paint, 124 rolls galvd wire netting, 40 casks phosphate of soda, 11 cases art silk goods.

Foom Messana:—1 package maria theresa dollars, 1 case silver coin, 1 bundle ivory.

SJT. SREENIWAS RAO KOUJALGI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 19.

Sjt. Srinivas Rao Koujalgi is now in bed for the last fifteen days suffering from auto-intoxication. It seems he developed this disease while on tour to Madras and Mysore for Karnatak unification and came home with fever. Local doctors are treating him. Yesterday Dr. Ankalikar and Dr. Kokatnur, both American, M.D's came and examined him thoroughly. Though the case is rather serious there is not cause for anxiety.

SIR A. MUDDIMAN LEAVES FOR ANDAMANS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Sir Alexander Muddiman has left Calcutta for Rangoon en route to the Andamans. The Home Member is proceeding to the islands to investigate the conditions obtaining there with a view to reaching a decision as to the future of the convict settlement.—A. P.

THE MIND GOVERNS

by

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA.

Price Re. 1/- only V. P. P. 8 As.

MR. NASARVANJI P. PAVRI, B.A., LL.B. writes:—

"It is very difficult to say whether the readers of this charming booklet—THE MIND GOVERNS—are to be congratulated on the exquisite pleasure they would derive from the perusal of the same, or the talented and energetic author of the publication, no other than the publisher of the Sunshine Publishing House.

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NOTICE.

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B. N. SINGH,
Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1925.

FEEBLE APOLOGY.

In the popular farce called "Box and Cox", two inoependent strangers manage to occupy the same boarding-room without either of them being aware of the existence of the other. While the one is out the other is in, and the game of dual tenancy goes on merrily. The mill-owners and the mill-workers are engaging the attention of His Excellency the Governor in alternate order, and though the passing of time is no farce to the workers, there is a burlesque element in the rotation of memorials, and the monotony of replies. The mind of Sir Leslie Wilson being a bottomless reservoir for representations His Excellency gave leave to the mill-owners on Tuesday to add to the strike-lit ture at the cost of redundancy. His Excellency's way is to hold up the previous memorial as an impersonal answer to the latest deputation, without any commitments on the part of Government. The strike has lasted more than a month, but beyond issuing police orders, the Government have done nothing towards conciliation. Materially, the mill-owners are in a strong position, morally the workers have a formidable case; but as usual the long purse enjoys the prospect of winning, because the Government imagine that non-interference is the same as justice and impartiality. In their latest deputation, the mill-owners have sought to humour His Excellency on points of prestige, and parts of the argument amount to a manifesto against strictures on the Bombay Government. When Sir Leslie Wilson repudiated the charge of callousness before the workers, he probably did not suppose that he was making easy friends with the mammon of unrighteousness. The millowners, deeply appreciative of the official attitude, assure His Excellency that they do not in any way associate themselves with the criticisms made against the Bombay Government either in connection with the strike of the mill-workers or the general demand for the remission of the Cotton Excise Duty. This consolatory tribute they emphasise by declaring that "His Excellency's Government have done their utmost to persuade the Government of India to abolish the duty". While the utmost is rendered to the highest, we must remark that on the criterion of results the Bombay Government's utmost is very poor stuff. After personal praise, the millowners descend to details.

We discern much polemical shrewdness in the language of the representation, because they say that Government interference in industrial disputes is undesirable—unless absolutely essential. The question is whether the misery of 1,50,000 workers does not raise a situation where interference is essential, call it qualified or absolute. The millowners opine that it would be pernicious interference tending to prolong the strike. We beg to differ, and we are sure we carry general public opinion with us. The Governor of Bombay did not say anything concrete on arbitration in industrial disputes, except to deplore the absence of machinery similar to that recommended by the Stanley Reed Committee. Here the mill-owners take full advantage of the present disability of the Government to enforce an enquiry, not to speak of their unwillingness to take special powers. Sir Leslie Wilson professed himself helpless for lack of statutory power, and the millowners have in the wake of his opinion suggested that instead of enquiries into deficient management at the instance of Government, it was the duty of the shareholders of individual mills to order investigation. It requires a radical reform of shareholders to obtain the legal remedy envisaged in the advice. Democracy, Morley once said, is really the autocracy of the select few, and in the case of company control, the shareholders' interests are governed by influential groups; it ought not to be so, but it is so. Time and again, both in Calcutta and in Bombay, shareholders have tried to have associations of their own, but the dominance of the active and wealthy few made them into moribund concerns. The mill-agents in echoing the counsel of perfection conveyed to workers by the Governor, are harping upon a practical advantage all their own. By the suggestion of individual enquiries the mill-agents have drawn a red-herring across the trail no better than that presented by the Government of India in offering the Tariff Board investigation. The moral need of an enquiry should not be discussed in terms of the technique of Company Law, since there are differences between law and reality in a capitalist system that can easily coo in harmony with official protestations.

The mill-owners have chimed in with the idea of the Governor that the strike might have been prevented by dint of public meetings. Some Labour-leaders, it is true, suggested that a strike would be inadvisable; a few held it would be justified; and all maintained that if the mill-owners did not relax, it would be inevitable. The mill-owners declare that the Committee of Labour-leaders proved their lack of influence because no strike actually occurred. Strikes in India are in the nature of the avalanche-sweep, and the mill-owners are ungracious in developing the sentiment that the strike came though the leaders were "apparently satisfied" that submission would be the best course open to them. In their representation to the millowners, dated 16 July, the workers referred to the effect of public meetings. They held several public meetings to ascertain the feelings of the workers and the general plebiscite was against the reduction of wages. It may be said that the friends of Labour should have dominated general opinion; in fact the reproach about deficient public meetings is that they did not over-bear general sentiment in favour of reduced wages. Such, however is not the duty of influential people who befriend Labour, for their's is to reflect public opinion. We, therefore, dismiss the sneer of the leaders failing to come up to capitalist expectations. The mill-owners dilate next upon their losses, a fact regretted by workers; but the point is the distribution of burdens at a crisis. They do not say a word about the economies they have effected prior to the wage-cut. Why should the owners be modest and secretive about it? Why should they not welcome a domestic enquiry into the industry as a whole if only to satisfy the workers? They complain stocks are excessive, but they did not comply with the suggestion of workers to reduce time and output. It would seem the love of workers constrained them to reduce wages rather than hours, but such vicarious judgment was out of place. The surplus stocks they deplore are an argument in favour of the remedy which the workers recommended and the owners rejected. They complain about the hypothetical rise in over-head charges, an issue thoroughly thrashed out by Mr. B. J. Padshah. The estimated saving of costs by wage-reduction is less than 3 pies per lb. Though in comparison with the price of January, the fall is more than 20 pies, there is no acceleration of sale. They must, therefore, continue cutting wages or look into other means of economy. Regarding the excise duty, they applaud the action of the Bombay Government as exhaustive. They should in preference look into the possibilities of economy. There they shy at the challenge of workers. The mill-owners, we regret to say, have merely played up to the complacence of the Bombay Government and shirked the demand of a domestic enquiry. To impartial people the inference is obvious, although the workers may, for the time being, be ground down to their knees by economic privation. Time and justice are on their side.

PATNA AND AFTER.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech at the United Provinces Political Conference in moving the resolution of support to the Patna decision succinctly presents the political significance of that agreement. The Pandit mentioned the four outstanding implications of the All-India Congress Committee's decision and related them to the important problem of political unity. The abolition of the yarn franchise he rightly viewed as a step that should enable the return of all parties to the fold of the Congress if they are so inclined; for it does away with obligatory spinning which was made a condition of membership in a democratic gathering of the nation. You can hold the ballot paper in the one hand now without holding the requisite quantity of yarn in the other and those superior persons who scoff at "Gandhi lads" have an opportunity of rehabilitating their own notions of nation-building. The objection to khaddar-wearing is a matter of detail which need not stand in the way of a genuine desire for concerted action. Trifles should not be magnified into insuperable impediments if a united front is to be achieved. We are glad Pandit Motilal reiterated the Swarajist belief in the efficacy of the charkha and khaddar for there is a widespread impression abroad, not wholly unjustified, that the Swarajists are contemptuous about the constructive programme. The Swarajist apathy towards the work of mass organisation and agitation is an unfortunate fact and the party leaders should bestir themselves for rousing the will of the masses to demand an immediate and radical transformation in the political system. Nor is preaching to the electorate enough. The Swarajists should make an effective contribution to the creation of some moral equivalent of force without which mere repetition of demands even if made universally is apt to prove totally barren. However some Swarajists may ridicule Gandhism, it is undeniable that they owed their electoral success to the magic name of Gandhi and their present strength is derived from the original impulse of the Gandhi movement. But the Swarajists should not live on their capital and exhaust their moral resources. Their voice in the Council will have weight only in proportion to their influence in the country.

With Pandit Motilal's observations on the restoration of the political character of the Congress and its corollary of work in the legislatures we are in almost complete agreement. The programme of intensive development which does not appeal to men imbued with "political" instincts is no longer the sole or even the main plank of the Congress nor is there any longer a division of powers between the No-changers and the Swarajists. The Congress is a political institution in every convention-al sense of that term and non-Congressmen desirous of joining the Congress cannot truthfully argue now that political action of the type they value is impossible through the vehicle of the Congress. When unity is difficult to achieve the road to it lies through action. Work in the legislatures is only a part of the larger political activity, but the seceders object to the predominance of the Swaraj Party in the political sphere and their virtual independence of the Congress control. To this there are two obvious lines of reply and the Pandit developed his arguments on both these lines. The Swaraj Party, as the Pandit said, is a going concern. It is the largest and most well-organised political group in the country, it is in a majority in the Congress and it has worked as an active political programme. It is natural, therefore, that the Congress should utilise its experience and allocate to it the political function. Nor is it true that the Congress will have no control over the Swarajist policy. As Gandhiji observed at Sitapur recently, "the Patna decision converted the Congress into an essentially political organisation *which would carry on its work through the Swaraj Party whose policy would be controlled by the Congress*". Pandit Motilal has endorsed this interpretation and has remarked that the Congress can make modifications in the rules of the Swaraj Party "for carrying out the said policy"—the "policy" involving nothing more than the principle of work in the Council. If, therefore, the Liberals or the Independents mean to wrest the political control of the Congress from the Swarajists or to alter their programme, they can do so, as the Pandit said, by capturing the Congress through their own superior strength. But if people are to abstain from the one institution embodying the traditions of national struggle and the aspirations of national liberty because a party that is in a majority controls it for the time being, no concerted deliberation or co-operative action on democratic principles is feasible. The Congress is not a law-making but a propagandist body and its influence will be vital only in so far as its members accept its decisions loyally and all the more cheerfully because they are voluntary with no coercive sanctions behind them as in commands of "law and order." Those who seek to voice the national will and wish to see it predominate should first learn to obey it; they must take its risks if they wish to share in its glory.

Notes of the Day.

"British Wreckers at Geneva."

Last week, we cited the authority of the special correspondent of the "Matin" to show how the British delegation practised uniform and continuous obstruction at Geneva. It was no mere product of French Anglophobia; for Dr. Dalton, the British Labour M P., has in the "New Leader" repeated precisely the same charge against the British wreckers at Geneva who insisted on the glorious right to make war. Dr. Dalton says: "The British Delegation has done its best to wreck every hopeful idea and to block every generous project. It has carried *sabotage* to a fine point." Dr. Dalton gives many examples of their wrecking tactics. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech against the Protocol claimed for his race the privilege of being illogical and condemned all reference to "general principles." It is strange that any people should boast of their incapacity to think coherently and act consistently, but the British have become positively dogmatic in their manifestations of "practicability." Mr. Chamberlain, as is well-known, is opposed to international arbitration which he wants all other European States to accept, but at Geneva he declared that the "vital interests of the British Empire" would be better preserved by the sacrifice of British lives than by the acceptance of the judgment of the Hague Court. Indeed, so imbued is he with this notion that he even refused to conclude a treaty with little Switzerland lest the interests of the Empire be compromised and he has reserved the right of bombarding Geneva where they sing hymns to peace. Similarly, the experts who accompanied the Delegation opposed even the proposal to undertake preparatory inquiries into the technical problems involved in the question of disarmament on the usual plea of practical difficulties and prematureness and opposition of generals and admirals. Even in non-political matters relating to constructive world co-operation, the British attitude was scarcely more helpful. In the Health Commission the British representative deprecated excessive expenditure on prevention of diseases; in the Commission on Infant Welfare, the Duchess of Atholl opposed inquiries into systems of family allowances; Lord Cecil drafted an anti-Slavery Ordinance so mild and meaningless as to satisfy even those owning slaves and carrying on slave traffic and the British raised difficulties about the French proposal for an Economic Conference. The British would do well to withdraw from Geneva rather than act as a brake on the wheel of international progress.

Corruption in Municipal Service.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation deserves to be congratulated on carrying by a large majority Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's resolution appointing a Committee to enquire into serious allegations of corruption, bribery, criminal misappropriation of municipal property and other dishonest acts and omissions on the part of several officers of the Health Department and the Mechanical Engineer's Department. The instances of alleged corruption and dishonest practice which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta mentioned are such as demand an immediate, thorough and impartial enquiry in the interest alike of the good name of the Executive and the Corporation and of the integrity of municipal administration. This is not the first time that grave allegations of corruption in municipal service have publicly been made. Some years ago, it will be remembered, Mr A. V. Thakkar, of the Servants of India Society pointed out in the "Social Service Quarterly" how the poor sweepers in the municipal service were subjected to an organised system of illegal levy. The allegations of Mr. Thakkar were disposed of by a departmental enquiry of the usual kind, that is, the existence of corruption was officially denied and the matter was dropped. But though the matter was dropped, the existence of corruption in municipal service has not ceased to be regarded as an open secret. This state of things is neither conducive to the good name of municipal administration nor fair to the servants of the Corporation. The Corporation owes it to the citizens to satisfy them as to the integrity as well as efficiency of the administration of their affairs. A departmental enquiry such as the one for which the Municipal Commissioner pleaded, cannot satisfy the public. We are glad, therefore, that the Corporation has taken the right view of the matter and has instituted an enquiry of its own.

Compulsion...in Liquor and Ministership.

After the Governor's annihilation of Mr. Pradhan's modest bill for local option, it is not surprising that his motion of censure on the Minister of Excise has been disallowed. The vote of censure was opportune and right because after a vaunted declaration of a goal, the excise policy is being pursued in a direction which can never lead to prohibition. The official communication intimating the disallowance of Mr. Pradhan's bill stated that "His Excellency was advised to accept" the recommendation of the Excise Committee; if, as is obvious, this advice was given by the Minister concerned, a vote of no-confidence is the only thing he deserves. But the President taking refuge behind a technical point has refused leave to the motion. It appears that according to Rule 23 of the Bombay Legislative Council every resolution has to be in the form of a specific recommendation to the Government while the implication of Mr. Pradhan's motion was the resignation of the Minister who is not appointed by the Government but by the Governor. Hence no recommendation to the Government is possible because Sir Leslie Wilson and the Government are two distinct entities; hence also no censure is feasible and the Minister can stick to his job for a year. After his salary has been voted because of this idle hair-splitting, whatever he may do in the interval, the Council to which he is supposed to be responsible can do nothing to get him out if it thinks his policy wrong or obnoxious. As there is to be no option for liquor-abolition, there is to be no option to the Council for the dismissal of a minister save once in a year. This is dyarchy but the Council should remember the lesson next March.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The annual report of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution is unlike other reports of similar public bodies. Mr. Turner, the Principal, submits the report for consideration, but it is very difficult to find out whether it is addressed to the Government or to the Board of Management. We are told that the object of the institution has been the training of students in various technologies according to the Articles of Association. The report attempts to give an idea of the courses of instruction in mechanical engineering, textile manufacture, electrical engineering, technical chemistry and sanitary engineering and plumbing. From the description of the courses it seems that the training afforded in this institution is similar to that given in second grade technical schools on the Continent or in England. This institution does not train the higher class of men required for our different industries. It was pointed out in the report of Sir M. Visvesvarayya's Committee on technical education that it was not organised on the basis of a University institution and the standard of its engineering and chemical courses was not comparable with that of first class institutions of technology in other countries. Both the majority and minority reports of that Committee had strongly recommended that provision should be made for an entirely new organisation and had recommended the creation of a Faculty of Technology by the University. In spite of this recommendation and in spite of the admission made by Mr. Turner, the Principal, during his examination by that committee, that the students passing out of his institution got merely "a reasonably good" employment, that they were not in a position to make a decent start in life, and that they very seldom or ever secured a responsible post, no effort has been made by the Government towards a genuine beginning in imparting technical education of a high order. No amount of patch-work will bring this institution to the level of a first class technological institute. We therefore strongly urge upon Government that the recommendations of the Reform Committee of the University, viz. creation of a Faculty of Technology, and a high grade technical institution should forthwith be carried into effect. Though here and there in the report we come across interesting information regarding the usefulness of this institution, the report would have been an instructive publication if the Principal had not written it in a perfunctory manner but shown by comparative tables and graphs the progress of the institute on lines similar to those adopted by Continental institutes.

Wanted—Judicial Enquiry.

We congratulate the Commissioner of Police on the promptitude he has displayed in dismissing Sergeant W. F. Walton for shooting a Hindu girl in circumstances reported in our news columns yesterday. Sergeant Walton has been dismissed as being unworthy of remaining in the Police force. But the ends of justice are not met by the mere dismissal of the Sergeant from service, stern as is the action taken by the Commissioner of Police, it is only a departmental one and cannot be a substitute for the verdict of a Court of Law which alone can satisfactorily deal with the offence of the Sergeant and which alone can exonerate him if there are any extenuating circumstances justifying such exoneration. We trust judicial proceeding will soon be instituted against the Sergeant.

Indians in America.

Two years ago, it will be remembered, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that Indians were barred from American citizenship as not being members of the Caucasian race. In August last, the Federal Supreme Court of the State of Michigan revoked the claims of citizenship of two Indians, Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Sandhi. The legality of their citizenship was brought into question by the District Attorney under the decision of the Supreme Court mentioned above. The two Indians presented credentials purporting to show that they were descendents through a long male ancestry from pure Aryan stock and were, therefore, of the Caucasian race, but the judge decided to the contrary. This decision, it is obvious, will apply to other similar cases unless the Supreme Court holds otherwise. Indians in the city of Detroit have decided to appeal to the Supreme Court and make it a test case. Since the cost of such legal proceedings would be prohibitive for any single individual and since a test case would be a national issue, Indian residents of Detroit are proposing to raise a fund for meeting the expenses. We do not think the appeal is likely to succeed since the Supreme Court itself held two years ago that Indians are not Caucasians and are therefore not eligible for American citizenship. Still it is worthwhile attempting to obtain a reversal of that decision and Indian public opinion, we feel sure, will be in full sympathy with the endeavour of Indians in America to obtain civic status.

LOCARNO PACT.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

POPULAR OVATION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 20.

When the British Foreign Secretary arrived in London to-night, appreciation of his services at Locarno and approval of the agreements reached there were shown in a great popular ovation. Many hundreds of public cheered him enthusiastically when he and Mrs. Chamberlain alighted from the train. He was at once greeted by Lord Cromer representing the King, who delivered a special message from His Majesty, and Admiral Halsey, representing the Prince of Wales. The Prime Minister and all his Cabinet colleagues who are in London pressed their congratulations upon him and several bouquets were presented to Mrs. Chamberlain. The German Ambassador, together with the French, Italian and Belgian Ambassadors, the Minister for Czecho-Slovakia, the Polish Charge d'Affairs and diplomatic representatives of many other countries as well as Government officials were also present to greet him.

In an interview with the press, Mr. Chamberlain expressed his gratitude for the reception accorded to him.

WELCOMED AT PARIS.

When Mr. Chamberlain left Paris for London this morning he was also given a most cordial farewell by the British community there, and by diplomatic representatives including the British and Spanish Ambassadors and the Director of Political affairs at the Quai d'Orsay. A cordial message of congratulations and approval of the Locarno Treaty was also sent by M. Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Governor-General of New Zealand has sent a telegram conveying to his Majesty's Government the congratulations of the New Zealand Government upon the success of the negotiations at Locarno which they believed to be in a great measure to the part taken in the negotiations by Mr. Chamberlain.—B.O.W.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN OVERJOYED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A dense, enthusiastic and cheering crowd welcomed Mr. Chamberlain at Victoria Station, amidst a brilliant display of bouquets. Mr. Chamberlain, interviewed, said: "My heart is very full as I come back to my own land. I am proud of the part that my country played and in the confidence placed in her word by all the nations represented at Locarno." He emphasised that the Treaties initialled threatened nobody. They secured the safety of many, and were welcomed by all. He rejoiced in the confirmation of the unshaken friendship of France and the reconfirmation of British determination to secure the inviolability of the liberty of Belgium. The presence of Italy to guarantee peace in the West rejoiced him more, because these accords sealed the common reconciliation with Germany and peace founded in the West found fulfilment in the East." He prayed that the sunshine of Locarno might be reflected in the hearts and minds of men.—Reuter's Special.

WELCOME TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Baldwin and the whole Cabinet welcomed Mr. Chamberlain at Victoria Station on his return from Locarno. The King was represented by Lord Cromer, while the French and German ambassadors and most of the diplomats were also present.—Reuter.

FRENCH "ONE-SIDED SUPPORT"

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Berlin.—France's "one-sided support" of her eastern Allies against Germany in the event of a conflict is feared by a section of the Press here. Commenting on the publication of the Franco-Polish and Franco-Czech treaties, the "Vorwaerts" says the equilibrium of the Locarno Treaty is thus considerably disturbed, for France assumes greater obligations towards Poland and Czecho-Slovakia than towards Germany.

The "Lokalanzeiger" expresses the opinion that the distrust of the French supplementary treaties is fully justified.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH & GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Paris.—Commenting on the results of the Locarno Conference, the "Petit Parisien" says that even the most exacting critics must be satisfied with the agreements reached.

The "Echo de Paris" says the complexity and contradictions of agreements are disquieting, and adds that the possibility of Anglo-French defensive accords no longer exists.

"Le Journal" and the "Gaulois" say that the Entente Cordiale is reborn and is again the pivot of European equilibrium.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

Berlin.—Commenting on the Locarno Treaty, the "Taehmiche Rundschau" says the German conception has triumphed completely, and adds that a peaceful revision of the Treaty of Versailles is not altogether out of the question.

The "Germania" says Locarno proved that Germany is again regarded as a world Power.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says the Western Pact is the Magna Charta of the future life of European nations. Never before has Great Britain so bound herself.

The "Vorwaerts" says the idea of a lasting peace has been realised.

The "Diplomatisch Politische Correspondenz", which is the official mouth-piece, emphasises the importance of Article 20 of the Arbitration Treaties which it opines makes almost all the provisions of the Versailles Treaty subject to arbitration.

Even nationalist journals acknowledge that much has been achieved at Locarno, though they condemn various details of the Treaties.—Reuter's Special.

BULGARIAN OUTRAGE.

GREEK OUTPOST ATTACKED.

GOVT.'S DEMANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Coincidently with Sofia's announcing the signature of the Turco-Bulgarian treaty of friendship and arbitration Reuter's Athens correspondent reports a Greco-Bulgarian frontier incident, namely the Bulgarian regulars attacking the Greek outpost at Belles and shooting dead a sentry and a captain. He further says that subsequently the Bulgarians hoisted a white flag and explained that the firing was due to a misunderstanding. The Greek Government, however, despite Bulgarian expressions of regret and explanations, is determined to throw full light on the incident and has ordered the Greek forces to advance and occupy certain points whence it will be possible to ascertain the strength of the Bulgarian force.

According to an Athens telegram the Government has decided to order the Greek troops to advance into Bulgaria and occupy the town of Petritch, the Headquarters of Macedonian and Bulgarian Committee, with the object of enforcing Greek demands, satisfaction for the violation of the Greek territory, punishment of those responsible and compensation for the relatives of the killed.

DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY.

Greece has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding an indemnity of two million francs.

INVESTIGATION ON THE SPOT.

Reuter's Athens correspondent confirms that the Greek detachments have been ordered to advance to the Bulgarian territory to occupy Petritch. He also says that if the Greek demands are not promptly met probably an ultimatum will be addressed to Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government proposes the formation of a mixed commission of Greco-Bulgarian officers to investigate into the incident on the spot.—Reuter.

TURKO-BULGARIAN TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Sofia.—Negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria which have been in progress for past two years have ended in the conclusion of a series of conventions and an Arbitration Treaty.—Reuter.

Sofia.—A semi-official statement with regard to the incident at Belles declares that the Greek soldiers fired at the Bulgarian sentry who killed his assailant and the fusillade followed.—Reuter.

CHICHERIN AND FRENCH GOVT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" states that M. Chicherin has sent a message to M. Briand from Berlin asking for an interview and M. Briand has replied that as France has recognised the Soviet there could be no objection to M. Chicherin's visit.—Reuter.

DEPRESSION IN GERMAN SHIPYARDS

LONDON, Oct. 20.

According to newspapers in Berlin, the contract awarded to the Deutsche Werft to build five motor-ships for a British shipping firm which created a sensation in British ship-yards early in the year, has a sequel in the announcement that the Deutsche Werft is faced with a serious loss in fulfilment of the order. The trade press is exercised over depression in most German ship-yards, and declares that Blohm Voss yards at Hamburg are nearly empty. The Reichertieg Werft is still closed, and is unable to complete four vessels, the contract for which it accepted at an uneconomical figure. The Vulcan yards at Bremen are approaching idleness. The Danziger Werft has paid off 2,000 workers and closed down. The "Borsen Zietung" states that the crisis is so serious that no State aid can improve matters.—Reuter's Special.

STEP TOWARDS DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Cologne.—A great step has been taken towards meeting the disarmament requirements of the Allies, demolition having been begun of the Krupps gun-making machinery at Essen, which the Inter-Allied Control Commission had demanded in vain for the past five years.—Reuter.

FURTHER LIMITATIONS OF ARMAMENTS.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ON LOCARNO PACT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Washington.—The hope that the Locarno Pact will expedite the Limitation of Armaments Conference in Europe is expressed by President Coolidge who, while expressing the opinion that the United States will be unable greatly to reduce her land forces, is more optimistic as regards further limitation of armaments in the United States. He emphasises the importance of the Locarno Pact which has been drawn up by statesmen mindful of political considerations. It is therefore a step in advance of the Dawes Plan. Meanwhile, President Coolidge is willing for the Washington Government to do its utmost to help the European situation, presumably in effecting an agreement regarding land forces.—Reuter.

"VIRTUES" OF RACING.

MR. WADIA'S PLEA FOR TURF CLUB.

SWARAJISTS DO NOT PARTICIPATE

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 21.

The Swarajists' decision to follow the same policy as they did towards the end of the last session is likely to shorten the session considerably. To-day the attendance was not large and the galleries were almost empty. At question time the Swarajists refusing to put any questions the list was finished in no time. Mr. Rafiuddin who is never so happy as when he pokes his nose into everything, asked the President whether the questions which had not been asked would appear in the records of the Council and the President ruled that they could not. But as the Swarajists' aim is merely to elicit information and not enshrine their names permanently in records which will be moth eaten sooner than Mr. Rafiuddin imagines they could very well bear this further calamity with some amount of resignation. The discussion to-day was dull. One Bill was postponed and another withdrawn by Mr. Cowasji for some reason or another. The interest centred round the totalisator betting tax Bill and the greater portion of the day was devoted to its discussion. The Finance Member's denied he had a soft place in his heart for the Turf Club. The Government, he said, had to be impartial and just to all parties and hence their moderation in imposing only four per cent tax. But in view of the heavy expenses of the Club on improvements in the Bombay Race Course he would, he said, reduce the rate of taxation this year to some extent. Mr. Surve and Mr. R. G. Pradhan made much of the tainted money being devoted to charity, etc., and they preferred not to have anything to do with it at all. Mr. Wadia, one of the stewards of the Turf Club, came forward as the champion of the Club and spoke of its large charities and sums booked to horse breeding. If the Club was taxed its sources of charity would dry up, he plaintively said and a setback given to horse breeding in India which was essential even for Swaraj, he added with a gibe. Specious arguments like these had no effect on the Council and the members were rather severe with Mr. Wadia. Mr. Wadia could not gain his object of reducing the taxation to 2 1/2 per cent. Sir Vasantrao put in a strong plea for the abolition of the third enclosure which, he said, was ruining poor people. He complained that while the railways refused to give any facilities to people who wanted to go on pilgrimage every kind of facility was offered to gamblers on the race course which brought more and more money into the coffers of the Club. The Home Secretary put forward the strange argument that the third enclosure was introduced for the purposes of reducing street gambling. But his chief seeing the universal dislike in which the third enclosure was held, was more conciliatory and promised to do away with it when the license was renewed the next time. This mollified the members somewhat. The Swarajists refusing to take part in the discussion the whole field was left open to the members of the calibre of Mr. Bole and Mr. Rafiuddin There was nothing of outstanding merit in the whole discussion except for the serio-comic tone of it. The Bill was eventually pressed. To-day the Muslims tried their strength twice against the Government benches and they were beaten egnominiously only a dozen or so rallying to their standard.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding. After the new members had taken their oaths of allegiance the President referred in suitable terms to the death of Mr. Mardankhan Jatoi, a member from Sind. The President nominated, Messrs. Kambli, R. G. Pradhan, Qwen and Noor Mahomed as four chairmen.

During the question time the Swarajists refused to put the questions standing against their names.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir asked for permission to postpone the Bill to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes, on the ground that the Bombay Government was waiting to see what action the Government of India were going to take on the Economic Committee's report. If the Government of India undertook legislation then the Bombay Government would not do anything. The Bill was then postponed.

The Bill to amend the Smoke Nuisance Act was withdrawn by permission.

TAX ON TOTALISATOR BETTING.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence introduced the Select Committee's report on the Bill to impose tax on totalisator betting. Mr. Lawrence said the Bill was substantially the same as it was submitted to the Select Committee. They expected to get six lakhs out of the taxation from the coming racing season in Bombay and next year they hoped to get larger sums. The taxation was experimental and the amount of revenue would depend on the business prosperity and other factors which would be determined by Government later, but so long as they did not kill the golden goose it would go on laying golden eggs for Government. Some members were anxious to raise the sum to be levied above four per cent. It was the privilege of the House as in the House of Commons to defend the people against the demands of Government and that had been done effectively; but it was not within the functions or the House as in the Commons to increase the taxation. Government had fixed upon four per cent. from the experience of other countries and in future increases would be determined by the then prevailing conditions. The Turf Club was compelled to spend large sums in Bombay over improvements and reclaiming swamps. The cost was great and Government had reduced the charge of this year to 2 1/2 per cent. Therefore, if words "not exceeding" were deleted from the Bill they would be raising the tax and be submitted the question to the ruling of the President. Government had no soft heart for the Turf Club and they were perfectly just and important about the reduction of entrance fee tax from 50 to 25 per cent. He submitted the matter to the President for decision. 25 per cent was the maximum tax allowed on all entertainments and since there was a tax on totalisator Government thought it was proper to reduce the entertainment fee to the same standard as imposed on other entertainments.

The President said he had referred the matter to the Advocate-General for his opinion and his opinion was that the House had the power neither to increase nor decrease taxes. He added that while he agreed that the House could not increase taxes it could decrease them.

Sir M. Hayward said even in the Assembly the President had ruled that the Assembly could reduce taxation and the Bombay Government accepted that principle.

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. A. N. Surve moved the postponement of the Bill to the next session. He said they were looking only to the financial aspects of the Bill and not the moral aspects. Government had recently extended the Race Licensing Act to Karachi and other places in 1879 there were only 19 meetings, but now there were 36. By the proposed Government measure there would be 36 more and they could not allow this. The people went to the races either to make money or lose money and mostly they lost it. There was no limitation to betting and he had heard of a case where a Bombay man who had gone to the races with on lakh had lost his heart and died after he had lost sixty thousand.

Mr. C. N. Wadia asked for the year when this occurrence took place.

Mr. Surve: Within the last three years.

Sir M. Hayward said by postponing the Bill Government would lose six lakhs. About extending the Race Licensing Act he said it was Government's intention merely to control the race meetings which were there already without being controlled.

Mr. Surve's motion for postponement was defeated.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan opposed the Second Reading asked whether they were bartering the souls of the people for a mess of potage. In this question the morality of people was concerned and not merely money. He asked whether the Government of Bombay was bankrupt in financial wisdom. After some more discussion the second reading was adopted. The Bill was then considered clause by clause.

Mr. Noor Mahomed moved an amendment adding the words "After the approval of the Legislative Council expressed in a resolution is obtained" instead of the act being applied by notification of the Governor in Council. This was defeated after some discussion only 8 voting for 32 against.

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF TAX.

Mr. C. N. Wadia moved that the tax be reduced from 4 to 2½ per cent. He said otherwise the Turf Club would be able to pay large sums in charity and improve the breed of horses which has of paramount necessity to this country. He thought the betting was only a small part of the racing as the horse breeding was its main object. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed was surprised at an Indian putting forward such arguments. It was very easy to be charitable with other people's money for where did they bring the money from for charity and horse breeding. Mr. S. K. Bole opposing said while the money was tainted he had no objection to taxing racing and using it for good purposes. Mr. Surve said it was very strange that a donor should come to them in the form of a suppliant. Where did their money come from after all. But it was better not to touch such money at all, he said. Mr. B. V. Jadhav opposing asked what amounts of money were spent in Bombay for improving horses and how much Club had done towards that end. But most of the race horses here were the progeny of English horses and nothing much had been done for the country bred horses. The Turf Club offered large sums as prizes for foreign horses but not Indian ones and that showed their bona fides. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar complained that it was poor people who were ruined by the third enclosure and if the Turf Club abolished the third enclosure he hoped the Council would accept a reduction of taxation on gate money by 25 per cent.

Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola said Mr. Wa-

(Continued on next page.)

"HIGHLY IMPROPER"

MESSRS. JAYAKAR AND KELKAR'S ATTITUDE.

PT. MOTILAL ON SWARAJ PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21.

A meeting of the Provincial Committee of the Swaraj Party was held at Sitapur on the 19th October. The only resolution passed was one recommending the resolution of the political conference passed yesterday supporting the Patna resolution for the acceptance of the Cawnpore Congress. In the course of his speech concluding the proceedings Panditji said:—There has been not only a gross breach of discipline but also a very serious breach of faith on the part of Mr. Tambe in accepting a Government post. It will, I hope, be adequately dealt with by the Executive of the general council in consultation with the provincial committee of the Swaraj Party in the C. P. and Berar at the meeting which has been called for the 1st November at Nagpur. What is most disappointing is that certain other prominent members of the Swaraj Party have taken it upon themselves to pronounce opinions which are highly improper and clearly bring them within the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Party. I can understand a member of any organisation who disagrees with the policy and programme of that organisation trying to introduce such modifications as he considers necessary by a resort to well-known methods open to all members to bring about a reconsideration of that policy and programme. If he fails to carry the party with him in such matters he ought to submit to the opinion of the majority but if he feels himself unable to do so for any reason he should like an honourable man retire from the party then criticise it in the public press. The conduct of a person in trying to bring his own party into ridicule and contempt while he enjoys all the privileges of membership cannot be too strongly condemned and the gravity of offence is considerably enhanced when the offending member happens to have the position of a leader in a province. I lost no time in issuing a press statement on a telegraphic summary published in the Allahabad papers of the interview given by Mr. Jayakar to a representative of the "Indian Daily Mail." I know in the papers while I was travelling to Sitapur another interview to a representative of the same paper given by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. I shall take this opportunity of dealing with it. Mr. Kelkar goes one better than Mr. Jayakar and after actually congratulating Mr. Tambe for his defections puts his acceptance of office on the same footing as the acceptance by me of the membership of the Skeen Committee. The full facts in connection with this have never been published in the papers though Mr. Kelkar has all along been well aware of them. To explain the matter fully I shall have to begin with the appointment of the Muddiman Committee. It will be remembered that I put my refusal to accept membership of that Committee on two grounds. The first was that I was precluded from accepting by the rules of the party and the second was that having regard to the very narrow terms of reference I would not have felt justified in accepting even if there was nothing in the rules to prevent it. Both these grounds were even perfectly sound and the Minority Report has shown that those who were parties to it were compelled to retrain from taking any definite recommendations as by doing so they would necessarily have gone beyond the scope of the reference. It struck me at the time that had these terms of reference been wide enough to meet all requirements of the case the positive rule against acceptance of nominations to membership of Committees would have operated adversely to the interests of the Party and of the country as it would have stood in the way of the popular view being laid officially and authoritatively before Parliament. No harm was done in that particular case as the nomination was not worth accepting even if there had been no positive rule against it. But the possibility of future harm was clearly suggested by the inflexibility of the rule as it then stood. At the next revision the rules which took place in June 1924 at Simla I accordingly proposed the following provision to the rule "Provided that the Party may for special reasons decide by a majority of three fourths of the members present at a meeting to permit any member or members to serve on any particular Committee appointed by the Government". This was fully discussed informally with many members and formally at a meeting of the Executive and was finally adopted by the unanimous vote of the whole party. One year later I received the offer of membership of the Indian Sandhurst Committee generally unknown as the Skeen Committee. For reasons stated by me in the course a press interview given a few months ago I was of opinion that I should accept the offer subject, of course, to complying with the rule as altered. But before giving any reply I wired to all the members of the Executive of the General Council as also to the members of the Executive of the Party in the Assembly and as an additional precaution sought the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. With the exception of two members of the Executive of the Assembly all other members of both the executives including Mr. Kelkar strongly advised me to accept and Mahatmaji was equally strongly in favour of acceptance. After receiving these replies I wrote to the Military Secretary to the Government of India saying that I could not give a definite reply without consulting the whole Party in the Assembly but that I thought it was a fit and proper case to be laid before the Party for its sanction. You will remember that the Government communique announcing my name as a member contained the words "subject to the approval of his party". After this I

(Continued on page 8.)

LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

WORKING OF MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

REGRETTABLE "PARTIES AND FACTIONS."

According to the Government Review on the working of the Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during 1923-24, there were in all 156 Municipalities in the Presidency including Sind, while the number of Notified Areas was 12. The population of municipal areas remained at almost the same figure as last year, i.e., 26,69,000. The gross income of the Municipalities increased from Rs. 254 lakhs to Rs. 290½ lakhs. The increases were noticed as follows:—

	Increase. Rs.
Octroi and terminal tax	... 4,44,000
Taxes on houses and lands	... 1,59,000
Water tax	... 2,82,000
Grants and contributions for general and special purposes	... 1,93,000
Extraordinary and debt	... 21,92,000

Of the aggregate income of the Municipalities Rs. 133,85,000 were realised from municipal taxes and rates, as compared with Rs. 1,22,71,000 in the preceding year, i.e., direct taxation yielding 55.8 per cent. and indirect taxation 44.2 per cent. of the total. The corresponding percentages in the preceding year were 55.4 and 44.6 respectively. The average incidence of taxation per head of population increased from Rs. 4-9-7 to Rs. 5-7-1 and that of income also increased from Rs. 6-11-11 to Rs. 7-15-4.

The total expenditure of the Municipalities was Rs. 289 lakhs as against 240 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure may be noted as follows:—

	Increase. Rs.
General administration and collection charges	... 1,51,000
Public health and convenience	... 11,21,000
Public instruction	... 4,25,000
Extraordinary and debt	... 3,15,000

The increase under Public Instruction is interesting and was contributed by all the Divisions and Sind. The Northern Division alone was responsible for Rs. 1,91,000 and Sind for Rs. 1,56,000. Free primary education has been introduced by Athni, Saundatti-Yellamma, Haliyal, Honavar, Sirsi, Matheran, Panvel, Guledgud and Bailhongal. A note attached to the Resolution indicates the progress of Mohamedan education in municipal areas. In Sind, Karachi has 1,594 Mohamedan boys and 865 Mohamedan girls in primary schools. The Municipality spent over Rs. 98,000 and opened 21 new schools, of which 12 are mainly attended by Muslim pupils.

As regards sanitary and town improvement schemes, Government observe:—"As usual a wholesome and plentiful water-supply, efficient drainage, the opening up of congested and insanitary localities, good roads, hygienic school buildings with adequate play-grounds, improved conservancy arrangements, municipal office buildings, dispensary buildings, markets, slaughter houses, etc., are reported to be the pressing and general needs of the Municipalities, most of which suffer from want of funds. For this the Municipalities have primarily themselves to blame owing to their unwillingness to impose adequate taxation. Government have hitherto, so far as the state of their finances permitted, assisted these bodies towards the attainment of the more important desiderata by granting loans and liberal grants-in-aid from time to time."

Government made grants in all Rs. 5,56,011, of which Ahmedabad received Rs. 1,45,263, Pandharpur Rs. 1,50,163, Hyderabad Rs. 1,45,263.

"FAIR PROGRESS."

"Government note with satisfaction that the year under report was on the whole one of fair progress so far as the general administration of Municipalities in the Presidency, including Sind, is concerned. The ordinary expenditure was generally speaking, equitably distributed in satisfaction of the various public requirements. Cases, however, of maladministration are noticeable in certain Municipalities as will be evident from the recent dissolution of the Kurla Municipality and supersession of the Nadiad Municipality. In the opinion of Government, this state of affairs is due to the want of proper control, but the part of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents who not infrequently are unable to realise their own responsibility and to exercise proper control over their subordinates. The existence of parties and factions among municipal councillors is another unfortunate feature and the spirit engendered by these often vitiates and hampers municipal administration. A third regrettable feature is the contumacy on the part of the councillors themselves in the payment of their taxes in view of which the heavy arrears of municipal dues are not surprising. For the recovery of these arrears, increased vigilance on the part of the collecting staff and a freer use of coercive processes and penalties are the most effective remedies.

"The reluctance on the part of municipal bodies to enhance taxation, particularly direct taxation, still continues to retard progress. The tendency to seek salvation along the line of least resistance by concentrating on indirect taxation is still strong as will be evident from the fact that the direct taxation during the year under report yielded only 55.8 per cent., i.e., a little over one half of the total income from municipal taxes and rates. The conservancy services are still partly supported from general revenues. The unsatisfactory financial position of many of the Municipalities, —verging on actual bankruptcy in some cases—and their inability to provide even for their irreducible current necessities are the natural result of this state of things. Government hope that this unsatisfactory position is but a passing phase and that members of Municipalities will commence to realise more fully their corporate duty and responsibility, without which no proper administration is possible."

"VIRTUES" OF RACING.

(Continued from previous page.)

dia posed as a philanthropist and horses' breeder and had said that even when Swaraj was established good horses would be required for the army. But he was afraid the Turf Club had done nothing for improving breed of horses. Mr. Montgomerie said the third enclosure was introduced not for the purposes of increasing gambling but for reducing it, as formerly people used to gamble in streets and there used to be brawls. Mr. Wadia in replying said 40 per cent tax on an enterprise was too much.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hussenally moved the deletion of Clause 10 which reduced the entertainment duty from 50 to 25 per cent. Sir V. Dabholkar said he was surprised at Mr. Montgomerie's speech that the third enclosure reduced gambling. While the railways refused to give any concessions to pilgrims they ran special trains even for the third class passengers. All this merely encouraged gambling, he said. Sir M. Hayward said because of the difficulty of stopping gambling in streets the third enclosure had been introduced. People did like gambling and it was impossible to make people moral by means of legislation. If it were abolished paid bucket shops would increase everywhere. But if the Council wished it Government were willing to abolish the third enclosure and in that case the Council would have to grant more money for the Police in Bombay. If it were the desire of the Council to diminish gambling in the third enclosure by third class sportsmen then Government would consider the matter when renewing the club's licence next time. Mr. Hussenally replying said the Turf Club with a view to escape super-tax had turned itself into a limited liability company and still Government had reduced the tax from 50 to 25 per cent. They were told that people could not be made moral by legislation, but could they be made moral by increasing liquor shops and introducing a third enclosure.

Mr. Lawrence said many people went to races not for gambling but for mere entertainment. (Laughter). It was a fact that people could go to race course without gambling. There were not many innocent entertainments where people could go without being taxed heavily and there was no difference between cinemas and race-course. Sir M. Hayward had already promised to do away with the third class enclosure at the next renewal of license but he hoped the Council would have no objection to have the third enclosure without totalisator so that a few benches could be placed there for people who wanted to go there for mere entertainment. The amendment was thrown out only 18 voting for as against 30 against. The Bill was then passed into law.

"HIGHLY IMPROPER"

(Continued from page 7.)

laid the matter before the Executive Committee of the General Council held in Calcutta in July last as a preliminary to its being put before the General Council itself. The Executive Committee was however of the opinion that the requirements of the rule would not be satisfied by the selection of the Speaker as the word "party" in the new proviso to the rule referred to the party in the Assembly and not the general party. The Executive, however, passed an unanimous resolution authorising me to accept the offer in anticipation of the permission of the party in the Assembly." The matter was accordingly brought up at the very first meeting of the Party held on the opening of the last Simla session. The meeting was fully attended and unanimously accorded the permission required by the proviso. These are the facts and I leave you and the country to judge if there is any analogy between the open and straightforward course adopted by me for the good of the country in more than strict compliance of the rules of the Party and the secret intriguing of Mr. Das with the Government for his own personal aggrandisement in open defiance of the very positive prohibition imposed by the rules on him. The lapses which have occurred are very regretable but if the head of the party is perfectly sound as I fully believe it is, there is no reason for alarm. You may be sure that the discipline of the Party will be upheld at every cost.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—Nine aliens detained as a result of a secret raid at Glasgow by detectives from Scotland Yard, on Monday night, included a local Communist. Two women were conveyed to London, it is reported, for deportation.—Reuter's Special.

London.—The Dean of York has been appointed Dean of Westminster.—Reuter's Special.

New York.—The steamer "City of Lahore" from Calcutta caught fire at the pier on Staten Island (New York). A fire-boat and the City Fire Department are pumping water.—Reuter's Special.

A despatch from Oran says that the steamer "Stockwell" is touching the bottom. Her forward decks and engine-room are dry. One and two holds are flooded. The fire is diminishing on the saloon deck. The ship's side is badly buckled.—Reuter.

The nine aliens arrested on Clydeside as a result of the secret raid by the detectives from Scotland Yard comprise two families. They have been placed on board a Russian steamer in London and will sail for Russia to-day. In the meantime they are guarded by Scotland Yard detectives.—Reuter.

New York.—The fire on board the steamer the "City of Lahore" has been extinguished. Cargo in numbers five and six holds are all wet and the major portion of the cargo in number four hold is wet. Comparatively a small portion of cargo has been discharged.—Reuter.

London, October 21.—A message from Oran says that the fire in the steamer "Stockwell" is now under control.—Reuter.

DEPARTURE FOR CUTCH

A WARM SEND-OFF.

A large number had assembled at Ferry Wharf, Carnac Bunder, on Wednesday, to give a warm send-off to Mahatma Gandhi who left Bombay for Cutch. Long before the arrival of the Mahatma, groups of people were waiting to have a glimpse of the Mahatma. The route to the wharf was lined by different volunteer corps, chief amongst whom could be noticed the Swaraj Sabha Volunteers, Cutchi Dossa Boy Scouts Cutchi Oswal Volunteers and Jain Volunteers.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Vallabhbhai Patel and Jivraj Nensey arrived at the wharf at 10 and was received by Seth Kanji Jadhavji and other members of the Reception Committee of the Cutch Tour and conveyed to a raised dais. Mahatmaji was then garlanded on behalf of different persons and institutions including the Thana Congress Committee and the Indian Staff of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

Mahatmaji before embarking addressed a few words to the gathering. He thanked the Cutchi residents of Bombay and the people of Cutch for extending him an invitation to visit their province. He did not know why he was going to Cutch, except perhaps it was the love of the Cutchi people that was dragging him there. They all knew the things that were dear to his heart and he did not propose to say anything anew about them. He was nearing death, but all the same his ideals and ambition remained unlimited. In fact the nearer he approached his end, the higher and wider grew his ambition. He only requested them that they should all shower their blessings on him and pray God to give him strength and courage to stick to his ideals and work. He would in passing remind them that in everything he did he was prompted by his love for truth and 'dharma'. He assured them that he would do nothing in Cutch that would make them repent for the hospitality that they were extending him.

Continuing, Mahatmaji said that he was in urgent need of rest and he looked for getting that in Cutch. He was too much over-burdened with anxiety. He had received many letters stating the grievances and the urgent needs of the Cutchi people, he did not want to say anything about them beyond saying that if he were unsuccessful in mitigating them, they should not take it as a sign of apathy, but as a sign of his weakness.

Mahatmaji was then taken to the s. s. "Rupavati" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company which was specially chartered for the trip by Seth Kanji Jadhavji, and conveyed to his cabin. Mahatmaji's party includes Messrs. Mahadeobhai Desai, Vallabhbhai Patel, Manilal Kothari and Jivraj Nensey.

Exactly at 10-30 the steamer left the wharf amidst the deafening cheers of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai.

Prominent amongst those present on the wharf to see the Mahatma off were Messrs. Revashankar Jagjivan, Jamnalal Bajaj, Jehangir B. Patel, Secretary, B. P. C. C., Shivdas Chapsey, V. R. Meisheri, Kanji Master and Mathuradas Tricumji. Special attention was attracted by the presence of two Arab gentlemen on the wharf who had come to see the "Greatest Man of India" as they styled the Mahatma. One was Mr Mounir Lababidy, editor of the Illustrated Weekly "Al Hadarah" of Bagdad and the other was Mr. Syed Ali Rashid Shukir of Bairut, Syria. When they were introduced to the Mahatma, Mahatmaji thanked them for the trouble they had taken to see and chatted for a few minutes with them.

Mr. W. H. Young, General Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation, and Mr. B. M. D'Souza, Dock Superintendent personally supervised the arrangements on the wharf and saw that nothing was spared to make Mahatmaji's voyage as comfortable as possible.

Mahatmaji is expected to reach Mandvi at 10 in the morning on Thursday from whence he would proceed to Bhuj.

MAHATMAJI TO VISIT GHAT KOPAR

(From our Correspondent.)

GHAT-KOPAR, Oct. 21.

The Patna Resolutions of the A. I. C. C. are likely to revive the enthusiasm of the general public in Congress matters. This is evident from the fact that while the yarn franchise could only muster 25 members of the Ghat-Kopar Congress Committee, about 20 members according to the new four-anna franchise have been registered in a couple of days.

MAHATMAJI'S VISIT TO GHAT-KOPAR.

The Ghat-Kopar Sarvajanik Jivdaya Khata has been endeavouring for a long time to bring Mahatma Gandhi to Ghat-Kopar to visit their organisation. A deputation of this organisation waited on him yesterday, when Mahatmaji promised to pay a visit to Ghat-Kopar in the first week of December next. It is quite certain that a welcome address will be presented to Mahatmaji by the Ghat-Kopar Congress Committee, on that occasion. It is to be hoped the Ghat-Kopar municipality will follow suit and also give an address to Mahatmaji. It would be a great blunder if the Municipality did not give an address to Mahatmaji when they presented one to Maulana Shaukat Ali in December 1923.

The Ghat-Kopar Sarvajanik Khata is doing silent solid work. It is supplying pure milk to the general public. Great care is taken to see that the milk is pure.

MAHATMAJI LEAVES FOR CUTCH.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo:
Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay yesterday morning for Cutch Mandvi by the B. S. N. Co's "Rupavati." A hearty send-off was given to him at the Alexandra Dock. The photo shows Mahatmaji proceeding to the steamer.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
Mahatmaji being presented with a garland of handspun yarn by a little girl.

A snap-shot of Mahatmaji on board the "Rupavati."

MAHATMA AT BENARES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Oct. 18.

Mahatma Gandhi visited Benares (Saturday) after a period of four years. He spoke on the importance of National Education at the Kashi Vidyapith in the presence of a large gathering. Babu Shivprasad Gupta, Babu Bhagwandas and a number of other leading men were present. He left by 10 a.m. for Sitapur to attend the U. P. political Conference. There was a large crowd to see him off.

Professor Benoy Kumar Sirkar is staying at Benares for the last few days and is showing his usual keen interest in studying the achievements of young India in various branches of knowledge. Many of the Professors of the Hindu University were "at home" to him during the last week. He proposes to stay here for some time.

DEATH OF LORD RIBBLESDALE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Lord Ribblesdale is dead.—Reuter.

(The late Lord Ribblesdale was 71 years old when he passed away. He was a retired military officer. He was Lord-in-waiting from 1880-85 and master of buck-hounds from 1892-95.)

JERSEY ISLAND'S CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Replying to the Jersey memorandum mentioned earlier the Duke of Athol disclaimed any idea of interfering with the Islands' constitutional privileges but pointed out that Jersey's fortunes were wrapped up with Britain's and felt that the people of Jersey might like to be allowed to contribute to war pensions now paid by the Imperial Government and suggested that the Island, if it decided to pay in lump sum, might borrow money.—Reuter.

LORD LLOYD'S ARRIVAL IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Port Said.—Lord George and Lady Lloyd arrived here this morning aboard the "Morea" and they were received by the town officials and the Consuls. Lord George Lloyd inspected the guard of honour furnished by Welsh Fusiliers. They then left for Cairo by a special train.—Reuter.

ARMED RAID ON MOTORVAN.

NATIONAL FASCIST CHARGED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Cecil Margerison, aged 17 years, who described himself as a National Fascist, was charged, at Mansion House, with being concerned, with three others, in stealing a motor car and papers, on the 17th instant, when four men armed with revolvers held up a motor-van loaded with copies of the "Daily Herald", ordered the driver, a cripple, to dismount and drove off in the van at a furious pace. A detective described the finding in the defendant's lodgings of a quantity of Fascist literature including instructions from the Fascist headquarters, loaded in rubber tubing. The case was adjourned, the accused being allowed bail in £500.—Reuter's Special.

SEAPLANES' RACE.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 20.

Captain Baird who will pilot the supermarine Napier S4 one of the two British seaplanes in the race of the Schneider Cup at Baltimore, next Saturday, has made satisfactory flights with his machine to-day and yesterday. The repairs which had to be made to the tailplane which was damaged in the gale, have in no way interferred with the efficiency of the plane. Seven machines will take part in the race two British, three American and two Italian. They will set off in the race on Saturday at intervals of five minutes, and in British circles it is regarded as unfortunate that in the draw Captain Baird drew the first place. This means that he will lead and thus act as the pace-maker to American Curtis racers.—B.O.W.

NEW TYPE OF AEROPLANE.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 20.

Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of the Imperial Airways, received at the Croydon Aerodrome the first of a new series of three-engined aeroplanes which are being built by Handley Page "Hampsenden" or W9-29. It is a development of twin-engined Handley-Page machines which have been used on the London-Paris air route since the start of civil aviation after the war. It has three air-cooled Armstrong Siddeley engines in place of twin water-cooled engines installed in the previous type. Two of the engines are built in the wings on either side of the fuselage, and the third is in the nose of the machine. They each develop approximately 400 horse power at 1700 revolutions per minute, and are supplied with petrol from tanks fitted in the upper planes of the aircraft. The maximum speed can be attained at 1000 feet viz. of 116 miles per hour.—B.O.W.

EMPIRE'S AVIATION POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in a speech at Norwich, dwelt on the immense possibilities of aviation in the British Empire, and declared there was no technical reason why Bombay should not be reached from London in four days, Calcutta and Colombo in six or seven, Singapore in eight and Melbourne in 13 days. A provisional agreement had already been initialled for taking the first step in the aeroplane route to India. The route had already been surveyed, and it was hoped to make a beginning next year. He hoped eventually to see the Cape-to-Cairo air route which Alan Cobham was going to fly this winter, and which a service flight, showing the British flag across Africa, would cover in the spring.—Reuter.

JERSEY AND IMPERIAL EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

On its arrival at Jersey the Commission of the Privy Council which is considering the question of the Channel Islands' contributing to the Imperial Exchequer was handed a precisely worded document not only refusing to meet the Imperial Government's request for financial contribution but declining to discuss the matter with the Commission and declaring that there was a growing tendency on the part of the Home Office to usurp the functions of the Crown in which the executive power in Jersey was constitutionally vested.—Reuter.

GOLD FOR NEW YORK.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

An unusually big shipment of gold was made to New York on 24th on board the Mauretania. It is estimated at from three to five millions sterling.

The London insurance market is finding difficulty in digesting requests for cover, quoting half a crown per cent compared with fifteen pence normally.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS TOLERANCE FOR CHRISTIANS.

DR. MINGANA'S DISCOVERY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Dr. Mingana, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, Rylands Library, Manchester who recently discovered a Syriac version of the Koran has now unearthed another important document which incidentally proves that the Moslems were protectors of Christians. It is a translation of a Charter of Protection granted by Muktafi, the Second Khalif of Bagdad to the Nestorian Church in 1138. Written in rhymed prose of a florid style it states that in granting the Charter Muktafi was following the steps of all previous Khalifs. Hence the keynote of tolerance pervading the document is presumed to apply to all the Khalifs mentioned.—Reuter.

CHINESE CONFLICT.

SUPPORT TO WU-PEI-FU.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Shanghai.—The Power of Wu-Pei-Fu is increasing. The Governor of Hupei, General Hsiaoyaonan has driven out Anhuite staff at Nanyang arsenal and replaced them by the supporters of Wu-Pei-Fu who left for Hankow from Yochow yesterday with two warships. The travellers report that all ports in lower Yangtse have declared in favour of Wu-Pei-Fu.—Reuter.

FRENCH FORCES FALL BACK.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Madrid.—Newspapers publish a telegram from Melilla that the French forces commanded by General Boichut, who was holding positions of Soukt Zelatasleff and Sidiali-Bourkoba, have fallen back on Soujreb-Taniamar in accordance with instructions. Large enemy bodies attacked the French troops whose withdrawal was covered by the advance of a Franco-Spanish column under Colonel Dolla. The abandoned positions were dismantled, and all material was removed.—Reuter.

FRENCH WITHDRAWAL CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris.—French reports confirm the French withdrawal on the Soujrebtaniamar which is ascribed to the difficulty of bringing up supplies now that rains have begun. They add that Abdel Kerim has quickly made a capital out of the retirement and has intensified his propaganda among the neighbouring tribesmen.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

A Fez despatch speaks of successful French operations at other points and says that two columns are advancing on the western front with the object of enveloping Biban massif and punishing the troublesome Werriagel tribe. The French have occupied a point in the centre of the front after fighting and marching for twelve hours in a most difficult country.—Reuter.

A BASELESS RUMOUR.

Tetuan.—The report that Abdel Karim's Foreign Minister was fired from gun is baseless. Mohamed Zerkane is in excellent health and is Abdel Krim's confidential adviser.—Reuter.

(NOTE: Telegram from Paris dated 7th October, stated: A message from Tangier says that Abdel Krim had his Foreign Minister Mohamed Zerkane whom he accused of betraying the Riffian cause fired from the mouth of a cannon. Several prominent tribal leaders have also been executed.)

RISING AT DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Beirut.—It is now learned that the rising at Damascus has ended, and that local notables have agreed to pay a large fine and surrender several thousand rifles.

EARLIER.

Disaffected natives and bands of insurgent Druses have established themselves in the southern suburbs of Damascus, barricaded the bazar, and set fire to several houses and shops, but the French hold public buildings and barracks against which the insurgents are directing their rifle fire. French artillery is bombarding the insurgents.—Reuter.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, left Simla on the 20th instant for Bangalore.

PRIZE ESSAYS FROM SHREE PUSHTI SAMPRADAYA MANDAL

SHREE PUSHTI SAMPRADAYA MANDAL which was founded on Samvat 1981, Aso Vad 13, (Thursday) corresponding to 15th October, 1925, has, in accordance with its Aims and Objects, announced the following prizes on subjects noted below:—

		Prize Rs.
1.	An essay on Shree Anoobhashya (in English)	1,000
2.	An essays on Shree Anoobhashya (in Hindi)	1,000
3.	An essay on Shree Anoobhashya (in Gujarati)	1,000
4.	An essay on Shree Shankarbhashya (in Hindi) ...	500
5.	An essay on Shree Shankarbhashya (in Gujarati) ...	500
6.	An essay on Shree Shreebhashya (Ramanooj) in Hindi ...	500
7.	An essay on Shree Shreebhashya (Ramanooj) in Gujarati ...	500

Essays on the above subjects should be sent to the Secretaries, Shree Pushti Sampradaya Mandal, at Chanda Wadi, C. P. Tank, Bombay, before 17th February 1926. Essays received after that date will be rejected.

The Essays will be examined by the Examiners' Board whose decision will be final. The Examiners' Board will consist of (1) Four Pundits appointed by the Acharya Shree of Pushtimarga for essays numbered 1 to 3. (2) Four Pundits appointed by Shree Shankaracharyaji for essays numbered 4 and 5. (3) and Four Pundits appointed by the Acharya of Shree Ramanooj Sampradaya for essays numbered 6 and 7.

All rights of publication of the essays selected by the Examiners' Board will belong to Shree Pushti Sampradaya Mandal

SHREE PUSHTI, SAMPRADAYA MANDAL,

WHY LET RHEUMATISM RACK YOU

When Cure Is Within Reach By Tonic Treatment Through The Blood?

How Thousands Have Found It In DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Why are there so many failures in the treatment of rheumatism? Why are so many sufferers resigned to a life of pain, despairing of a permanent cure? The reason is because rheumatism defies any treatment that does not purify and at the same time build up the blood. The poisons of rheumatism are in the blood and it is only through the blood that the disease can successfully be fought.

Unless the blood is weak and impure rheumatism cannot get a foothold. When it does the thin and impure blood is not strong enough to overcome the poisons alone, and then the muscles grow more and more painful, the joints become stiff and swollen, lumbago settles in the back, in many cases the sufferer is confined to bed, feverish and in agony, hardly daring to move, for days, weeks, even months at a time.

To purify and at the same time strengthen the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine you can take. They make new blood at every dose and promptly check further progress of the disease. They make the blood so pure and strong that not the least trace of rheumatism remains. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been world-renowned as a blood and nerve tonic for over five-and-thirty years and are the blood's greatest aid in overcoming not only rheumatism, but also anaemia, nervous debility and indigestion. They are of the utmost value to women suffering from the special ailments of their sex. Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Of chemists everywhere at Rs. 2 per bottle. Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

"PERVERSION OF REFORMS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Minister for Local Self-Government in his anxiety to hurl abuse upon abuse, misses in his letter to your paper the real points in my articles and instead of a direct reply runs off at a tangent, but lest I, like the Hon. the Minister of Public Works' fall into the same errors I shall strictly confine myself to the matters as issue merely stating that his abuses are unworthy of the station in which he is placed.

As regards my criticism about the wanton use of loan funds I refer him to the opinions of Sir Purushottamdas and other non-official members of the Council. But if he has no respect for the considered views of the non-official members I refer him to the views of the Auditor and Accountant-Generals, the highest official authorities in such matters. The Auditor General commenting on the appropriation report of this Presidency for the year 23-24 says:—"The annual addition to the Provincial Government's borrowings will result in increased expenditure in the form of payment of larger amount of interest." "The resources of the Bombay Government have ceased to indicate the progressive improvement normally expected and that without additional sources of revenue or without checking the growth of expenditure it will be inexpedient and difficult to undertake further liabilities of a recurring nature." In the light of these remarks no Minister would countenance, much less follow, a policy involving in interest charges above seventy-five lakhs annually in the course of fifteen years. Does he expect the Presidency will make commensurate progress so as to bear by taxation such a large amount on unremunerative works?

As regards the question of tolls I regret the Minister is labouring under a short memory but if he racks it up, he will find that it was he who by withdrawing the compensation to the Local Boards in lieu of the abolition of the toll-bars indirectly compelled these starving Boards to reimpose them and thus found an argument to do the same on Provincial roads. This is what he says:—

"It was not Financial stringency that induced Government to reimpose Toll-bars on Provincial roads but it was in deference to the wishes of some of the leading members of this House that Government reimposed Tolls. Now having once ordered the reimposition of Tolls on District Local Board roads while there were no Tolls on Provincial roads and Government were, therefore, obliged to levy Tolls on Provincial roads." (Page 1104 Vol. VIII Part IV Council debates) Now if he refers to page 906 Volume 1 of the year 1921-22 he will find there was only one member and not some who put in a motion to ommit he contribution in lieu of Tolls and as he withdraw it the Council had no opportunity even to discuss it. It is strange that a Minister should take action on a withdrawn motion and levy such a vaxatious impost on the untownable ground that as the Local-Boards were competent to levy these tolls the Provincial Government which in his own words did not care for money were obliged to do so. Does he mean to convey that because by withdrawing contribution he compelled the Boards to harass the people for the sake of money; he also decided to do the same on the Provincial roads not for the sake of money but simply for the fun of it? Again neither the late nor the present Council ever passed any resolution for imposing Toll-Bars and so he is wrong in throwing the responsibility on the Council They were imposed by him our his own responsibility and no serious attempt is made to abolish them and the few that are abolished were those that paid little. That I am not wrong in this belief is proved from the revenue figures of the P. W. Department and from the reply that he gave to a question put during the last session (Page 387 Volume XV Part V.)

The National Party does not grudge a few posts to Sind Moslems but it is against a policy that leads to injustice, unfairness, serious communal tension in Sind and to the sacrifice of wider interests of the Presidency for the sake of a few jobs. I ask him to ponder over the article in this connection that appeared in "The Indian Daily Mail" of the 21st September and see for himself to what a dangerous extent this tension is going on there? I shall only quote a few extracts from his article.

"Muslim papers which are multiplying fast under the patronage of some of the Councillors fill their columns daily with attacks on Hindu Religion, Hindu Community and Hindu officials." Kidnapping of Hindu boys and girls is on the increase, a sense of insecurity prevails, and Hindu families are being removed from villages to the cities. The Police, manned almost entirely by Muslims, commands no confidence among the Hindus. In the face of these and other serious matters how can the Minister challenge my statement that this alliance has cost not a few jobs here and there but lacs of rupees, increased communal tension and brought misery to many a home in his own country.

Lastly a word about personal matters referred to by him, I do not understand what he means by saying "After getting all that I could from the Government." If he means my title I refer him to the then Collectors who will tell him a different story. If he means the lands that I possess I refer him to the Government Records, and he will find that my lands were in my possession before the Government dreamt of, of disposing of their waste lands. Any addition or consolidation was paid for in full just as hundreds of other agriculturists did. This was some years before I entered the Council and I wonder what has my—business transactions to do with the present controversy.

As regards my associations with the Swaraj Party I may state here that as my attitude in the late Council was the same as in the present Council it is but natural that in this Council I should join that Party and no other and the fact that I was a nominee of the No-change Party at the Local Board elections shows that my defeat at the polls has not driven me to that camp. I also cannot understand what he means by saying that I bought nomination to the District Local Board at his hands though there is nothing wrong in making such a proposal I may just state I never initiated or started such a proposal. In fact if he refers to all the Collectors that were in the Kaira District during the past twelve years he will find that I have never made any such proposal. Even on Committees of the Council I have never sought nomination except one solitary instance of the Village Panchayat Committee and that was because I had a mind to lay before the Committee for their discussion the advisability of constituting these Panchayats on economic and judicial as well as Municipal basis but assuming that the Government have actually conferred favours on me I do not think they were intended to buy my vote and views. The Minister again falls into an error when he says that it is my fear of the consequences of the non-payment of taxes that keeps me back from becoming a Swarajist. By making this statement he condemns himself and his colleagues more than me. It is clear from the spirit and temper displayed in his letter that if ever he becomes a Revenue Member which is not unlikely he would have no scruples in executing such a policy of confiscations if the Government by persecution, oppression and injustice drove the Swarajists to decide upon a campaign of non-payment of taxes. But why should he attribute such intentions to his other colleagues I am at a loss to understand especially as no Government from the Moguls downwards were guilty of such a cruel measure.

In conclusion I may say that the process of assimilation of all parties is going on in this country and this means change of opinions on all sides; so I too may not be credited with holding the same views that I held even some months ago much less of years back when no changes were made in the constitution of the Government of this country. Does the Minister wish that I should not conform to the altered conditions but remain where I was ten years back? Again I cannot ignore my colleagues of the Swaraj Party. I must join them especially when I find the Government running into quite an opposite direction and trying to run the administration on strange principles which in actual practice have brought in train extravagance, misrule, negation of law and order and injustice.—Yours, etc.,

DADUBHAI P. DESAI.

C.

BURGOYNE'S

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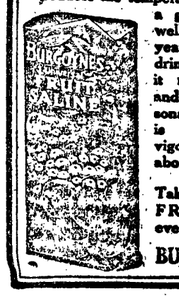

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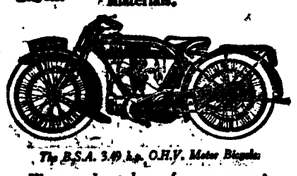

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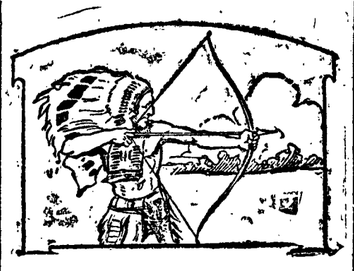

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The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, has replied to the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber regarding coal for the Sukkur Barrage project, in which the Chamber pointed out that they were not convinced that Karachi was the most suitable place for storing coal for use in connection with the Barrage and suggested that future tenders should be called for delivery at Sukkur in order to enable Indian collieries to secure the business. Government in their reply point out that Karachi is the most suitable point for the storage of coal and that Government cannot alter their previous decision in this respect

Judging from the number of tenders received in response to the last advertisement for the supply of coal for the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, it is quite feasible for firms to hold stocks at Karachi. Moreover, in connection with the requirements for the year 1925-26 which were advertised for f.o.r. Karachi ex-stock, tender for Indian coal has been ac. it is the definite intention of Government to give every facility to Indian coal and they do not consider that having a depot at Karachi is in any way inconsistent with that policy.

WHO ARE THE RIFFI?

NOT BARBARIANS, BUT THRIFTY TRIBESMEN.

Dr. Marion Phillips, (chief woman organiser of the Labour Party), writes as follows in the "Daily Herald":—

The war in Morocco against the Riff has raised a great deal of interest in the people of this small stretch of mountain land, which the careful propaganda of French Imperialism will hardly be likely to satisfy with the truth. Represented on the French and Spanish sides as a war against a barbarian group of loose-knit tribes who must be restrained from making inroads upon the peaceful and civilised tribes under French or Spanish domination, the struggle would seem to take its place in the long series of economic imperialist swindles with which the last 100 years has familiarised us.

So few people have ever penetrated the Riff that few have the knowledge to counteract the French propaganda. Some simple facts about the life of the country may therefore be of use.

COVETED MINERALS.

The Riffi are not an Arab people, but are of the white races which have from time immemorial lived in these North African territories. The Riff has never been subdued by either Spain or France.

The Spanish war has enabled their present chief, Muhammed Ben Abd-el Krim, to knit the tribesmen together in a complete and steadfast unity. This chief is no wild tribesman, but has been educated in Spain, and has a higher ideal of disciplined and ordered government than the present dictator of Spain.

The mountains of the Riff, rich as they are in mineral wealth, are more important to their inhabitants as the source of daily life than material for capitalist exploitation. They grow on these hillsides and in the valleys the wheat and barley, olives, figs and grapes which form a great part of their food.

Their cattle, sheep and goats feed on the pastures, and the forests provide plenty of wood for their household furniture and for heating purposes.

The women cook and weave and make butter and cheese as in other pastoral lands, and if they do less house-cleaning than in some other countries, it is rather from lack of knowledge and lack of good houses to clean than anything else. It is, of course, still a primitive life, but the tribes are both healthy and clean-living.

The men are great traders, and the war with Spain has been a great burden to the surrounding lands, and felt even as far off as Gibraltar, because it has stopped the trade that previously went to those parts. Round about Tangier the resultant distress is great, and there are thousands of destitute people pouring into the town whose livelihood has been brought to an end by the struggle.

The number will now be much increased since French Morocco is equally affected. These non-combatants are growing very bitter against the French, for they know better than outsiders the falsity of the pretence that the Riffi are the aggressors.

The frequent stories of this or that tribe breaking away from the Riffi Army are given little credence in Tangier. The more general belief is that their power is consolidating, and it is well known that plenty of food is stored in the mountain homes of the tribes to stand a long investment. In fact, once the rains have started, as they may at any moment now the privation and hunger will be more felt amongst the surrounding people whose trade is gone than in the Riff itself.

RED CROSS REFUSED.

But the suffering there is great enough already. It is increased by the extraordinary refusal of the Spanish and French to allow doctors and medical supplies to pass into the Rif. On the ground that they are rebels, and not belligerents, all such succour is refused them.

They have now only one doctor, a coloured man, who has been in the country some time. For the rest, wounds and sickness go untended, and what medical supplies reach them must be smuggled through from Tangier. This is rendered all the worse because the French have bombed open market towns in the Wergha area, and there are many women and children terribly injured for whom there is no chance of assistance.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala writes:—

Owing to trade depression and the failure of the monsoon, the problem of unemployment has become very acute in Bombay. In addition to 150,000 textile workers thrown out of work, thousands of clerks, artisans, etc., have been out of employment and have been daily adding to the ranks of the unemployed owing to retrenchments effected in Railways, Tramways and Commercial houses and firms. It seems worse times are still ahead. It is the primary duty of the State to relieve the distress of unemployment. In England more than a million workers are receiving the unemployment dole from Government in addition to old age pensions. Besides the British Government started several programmes for house building, road making, building of battle-ships and cruisers and gave protection to key industries in order to find employment for millions of soldiers and workers who were thrown out of work owing to the cessation of war. The situation had become very acute at the close of the war as women had generally taken the places of the man in factories and shops, and in spite of all these difficulties it was firmly faced by the Government of the day.

What is the attitude of the Government of Bombay? It is simply looking us. It may be summed up in one word, i.e., indifference. What has the Government of Bombay done to avert the mill crisis beyond making futile suggestions to the Government of India to remove the excise duty and receiving deputations of mill-owners and workers? Has His Excellency the Governor of Bombay fully realized the gravity of the situation and tried to assert himself by tendering a resignation to Lord Reading in case his advice has not accepted. Instead of starting a building or roads or other programme, the Government of Bombay has actually curtailed the programme of 50,000 one-room tenements for the workers to 17,000 tenements. If the attitude of the Government of Bombay is that of indifference, that of the Government of India is positively hostile, so far as the key industry of Bombay is concerned. It has refused to intervene in the dispute between Labour and Capital. It has purposely delayed the mill for settling industrial disputes. it has failed to give protection to the mill industry as was done in England in relation to its key industries, it has failed to remove the iniquitous tax on industry in the shape of excise duty, it has failed to stabilize the exchange, it has failed to reduce the Japanese and other foreign competition and it has failed to give a subsidy to the industry as was done by the Baldwin Government in England in relation to the coal industry. Both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay have been looking on, at the sorry spectacle of thousands of workers and their families dying of starvation want and disease, with the ultimate hope that the workers will be starved into submission and compelled to accept the terms of their employers.

The situation can be saved by the employers, workers and the people working in co operation. The employers should put their house in order by accepting the suggestion made by the workers and the public for a committee of enquiry, and effect all sorts of economies and take measures to make labour more efficient and intelligent. The workers on their part should do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and should try to increase production and give up all bad habits such as drink and absentism; and the public should take a vow of Swadeshi. The Swadeshi campaign should be properly organised by the leaders of the people in concert with the employers and the workers who should also take a solemn vow not to buy or wear any cloth but Swadeshi.

As regards the thousands of middle class workers like clerks, artisans, etc., nothing has been done by the Government of Bombay or the leaders of the people to relieve the distress of unemployment. The primary duty to relieve the distress is of the State which should in the first instance ascertain the number of the helpless army of the unemployed by starting an unemployment bureau. Such a bureau has been started for women in the Town Hall. An organised effort should be made by Government in this direction and at the same time Government should seek the co-operation of the people by inviting prominent citizens including representatives of, Railways, Improvement Trust, Port Trust, and the Bombay Municipality to a conference to consider the question. After the whole question is thrashed out in all its 'pros and cons', Government should try to find suitable employment for those for whom the same could be secured and for the rest they should start a building, road, agricultural and Khaddar programme. The middle class workers however should try to adapt themselves to the new work as was done by women in England during the last war, and thus fall the situation boldly. Ultimately unemployment doles should be given to those middle class workers who cannot be absorbed into the new scheme of things, as is done even now in England. Special propaganda in the shape of leaflets, newspaper articles, posters, lectures, should be carried on to spread information amongst the public.

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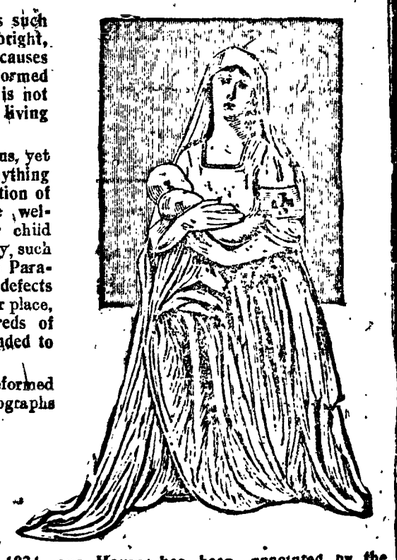

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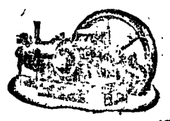

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CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Oct. 14.—The improvement which was a noticeable feature of our market last week has been well maintained. A brisk offtake has been in evidence in most sections during the period under review and there has been a steady demand from the up country consuming centres. The low level reached by American cotton has had a considerable effect on Home prices, and sellers have been able to accept offers that previously appeared unworkable.

Manufacturers are, however, gradually filling up looms with the result that more distant shipments are now required, and there is less inclination to close business that does not show some margin of profit.

Grey Shirtings.—Clearances continue satisfactory in the heavier styles, but the demand for the lighter qualities is comparatively poor, and they have consequently been somewhat neglected.

Grey Dhooties.—A slight falling off in the up-country sales has been noticeable and values, though not quotably lower, show a tendency to become easier. Forward bookings at low rates have been fairly heavy.

Whites.—Deliveries in this section show some improvement, although ready sales have declined from 1 anna 6 pies to 2 annas, while "To arrive" transactions are reported at substantial reductions.

Miscellaneous.—The offtake is good and values all round have appreciated. Bookings for seasonal goods are proceeding normally, but the level of prices is lower.

Yarn.—There is very little interest being shown in Home spinnings and, although stocks are small, dealers have not yet commenced to turn their attention to replacements.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn:—

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38, 16 by 13, 7 lbs., Rs. 9-9-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16, 8¼ lbs., Rs. 12-11-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½, 16 by 16, 8¼ lbs., Rs. 13-5-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 15-4-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38, 19 by 16, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 16-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 17-6-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20, Rs. 7-12-0 per piece.

*White Shirtings 40,000, 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 26-2-0 per piece.

*White Shirtings 98, 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 20-8-0 per piece.

*White Shirtings 99, 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 21-8-0 per piece.

*White Shirtings Raja, 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 9-2-0 per piece.

*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The improvement reported last week has been fairly well maintained, although owing to the approach of the "Dewali" festival a quieter feeling is in evidence at the close.

Clearances have continued satisfactory while values in some instances have appreciated about 6 pies. There is still a limited enquiry for shipment and small quantities are being taken up by China.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s, Rs. 3-10-6 to Rs. 3-14-6.
Mule 12½s, Rs. 3-12-6 to Rs. 4-1-6.
Mule 14½s, Rs. 3-15-6 to Rs. 4-3-6.
Mule 16½s, Rs. 4-2-6 to Rs. 4-7-6.
Mule 20½s, Rs. 4-8-6 to Rs. 4-12-0.
Mule 22s, Rs. 4-11-6 to Rs. 4-15-6.

COAL.

Since the holidays there has not been any change of importance in the condition of the market, which remains quiet, with little business passing. Supplies of almost all descriptions are plentiful especially second-class qualities, which can be bought at low rates. Raisings are showing an improvement.

The following are the nominal rates now ruling:—

Desherghur, Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah, Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.

11 and 12 Seams Jherriah, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seam Jherriah, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated 13th October:—

Heavy Goods have been in strong demand and values show a further advance over the week. The principal business has been in B. Twills and Heavy C.'s and a large quantity has been put through for various deliveries up to June, while Woolpacks have met with a certain amount of attention; at the close rates are lower.

For the U.K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 54, for April at Rs. 53, for July at Rs. 50; Hy. C. Bags (50 by 30) for October at Rs. 74 basis; Twill Sugar Bags 2½ lbs. (6 by 8) for October at Rs. 86; Cuban Sugar Bags for October-December at Rs. 87-8, for January-February at Rs. 85.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags 2½ lbs. (6 by 8) for October at Rs. 80; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for November at Rs. 160 on the spot.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—D. W. Flour Bags (48in.) for October-December at Rs. 83-4 basis; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 69-4; Liverpool Twills for November-January at Rs. 76-8.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July-September at Rs. 70 8; Woolpacks for early November at Rs. 3-14, for January-June at Rs. 3-9-6 to Rs. 3-10, for April-June at Rs. 3-10.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for October at Rs. 54 basis, for January-March at Rs. 55 to Rs. 56; Hy. C.'s Bags for Ready at Rs. 71-8, for October at Rs. 73-8 to Rs. 71-12, for November-December at Rs. 73-4, for December-March at Rs. 72, for January-March at Rs. 73 to Rs. 74, for January-June at Rs. 73 to Rs. 73-4 to Rs. 73, for April-June at Rs. 72-8, for April-September at Rs. 71.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 71-8 to Rs. 69-4, for November at Rs. 69, for November-December at Rs. 69-12, for January-March at Rs. 71-4 to Rs. 72 to Rs. 70, for April-June at Rs. 71-8.

Hessians.—Shippers and speculators have been very active during the interval and a large trade has been transacted with Mills for all positions up to September at steadily advancing rates. Towards the close, there are fewer buyers in evidence and values in consequence are easier.

9 Porters for Ready and October at Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-10 to Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 20-4 to Rs. 20-10 to Rs. 20-4, for October-March at Rs. 20-8, for November-December at Rs. 21-6 to Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 20-4, for January-March at Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 21-6 to Rs. 21-10 to Rs. 20-8, for January-June at Rs. 21, for April-June at Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-2 to Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 20-4.

Onion Bags (12 ozs.) for December-January at Rs. 31-8.

11 Porters for Ready and October at Rs. 26-4 to Rs. 26-10 to Rs. 26, for November at Rs. 26, for November-December at Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-4 to Rs. 25-12, for January-March at Rs. 26 to Rs. 25-12 to Rs. 26 to Rs. 25, for April-June at Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 25-6 to Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 24-12, for April-September at Rs. 25-4 to Rs. 25, for July-September at Rs. 25 to Rs. 24-4.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for Ready at Rs. 51.

Wheat Bags for November at Rs. 32, for February-April at Rs. 30-4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

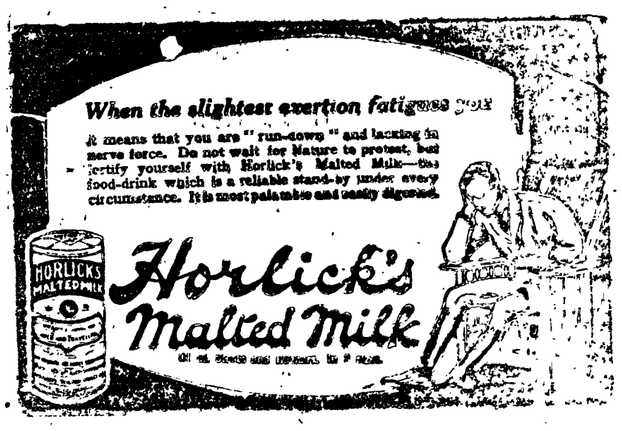
NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

New York, Sept. 17.—Cotton:—The sharp advance of the past week reflects primarily the general tendency to reduce crop estimates following the abnormal weather conditions which continue to be experienced throughout the South. Scattered showers have been insufficient to check deterioration in the East and although the rainfall which occurred in the Western and Central belts has, in some sections, been beneficial, it unquestionably lowered the grade of open cotton and with much of the staple impaired by drouth, merchants and spinners have shown increasing uneasiness with regard to the character of available supplies. The result is seen in an active spot demand for full inch staple and better with offerings scarce despite the free movement of the crop.

The next Government report will be published on September 23rd giving the crop condition and indicated yield as of yesterday. The "pars", to be used in connection with this report have already been issued and show that the value of each point of condition is 258,550 bales compared with 214,740 bales on September 1st. As a result of this increase, the mid-September condition figure must be below 53.1 per cent. if current expectations that the yield indication will be less than that of a fortnight ago are to be realized.

Of importance as a market factor, second only to that of the anticipated decrease in the prospective outturn, is the evidence that the outlook of the domestic cotton textile industry is definitely improving. Trading in the dry goods markets has broadened very considerably during the past week and there is an increasing tendency to make forward commitments even at advancing prices. This improvement is confidently expected to continue.

We are of the opinion that a large trade short interest exists and that buying from the source of future contracts as a cover against requirements will prevent any marked decline from present levels. With further unfavourable crop developments not unlikely, we continue to favour purchases on all recessions.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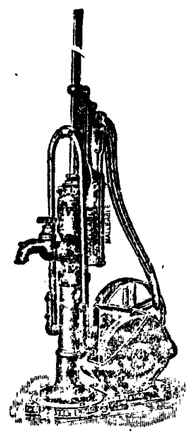

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